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The FREEMAN
AND ETHIOPIA SHALL STRETCH FORTH HER HAND
A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED COLORED NEWSPAPER

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VOLUME XX
NUMBER 4
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1907.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.
SINGLE COPY--SIX MONTHS, 85C; ONE YEAR $1.50

ARKANSAS BUSINESS LEAGUE

BROAD-GUAGED ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT CONNER.

COMMERCE, BOOKS AND BALLOT

Primary Agencies in Strengthening Our Weak Places--Arkansas Leaders Head Banner Delegation--Sound Principles.

Staff Correspondence.

Little Rock, Ark., Special.—Nowhere betwen the oceans is there to be found a more loyal, hustling, wide-awake or a more systematically conducted branch of the National Negro Business League than the Negro Business League of the State of Arkansas. It invariably carries the largest delegation to the national gatherings, whether they are held far or near, and at these gatherings no voices are more potential than theirs in behalf of the policies that will advance the commercial and industrial welfare of the colored people of the country. The Arkansas delegation is always broad and generous in its dealing with its confereres and never tries to have its own way at the exepense of the best interests of the body as a whole. Its sleek and well-fed appearance at every convention bespeaks substance, prosperity and solid achievement, and its entire roster can be scanned with the strongest kind of a glass without discovering thereon a single stick of dead timber. To become a member of the Arkansas delegation, a man must stand for something in the state and in his home town, and he must be able to live up to the specifications promised in the bid. For years the Arkansas delegation has, almost without exception, been headed by those invincible architects of the state's political, commercial, financial, fraternal, industrial and intellectual development—Judge Mifflin W. Gibbs, president of the Capital City Savings Bank and former United States Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar; Hon. John E. Bush, Register of the United States Land Office, and active promoter of the Mosaic Templars' Bank, and Hon. C. W. Keatts, National Grand Master of the Mosaic Templars and coadjutor of the others in all useful endeavors. There are others of recognized weight and influence in the party, but these set the pace, and Dr. Booker T. Washington, without caucus, hint or instruction of any kind, can always count on the full strength of the banner Arkansas delegation when he brings forth any measure for the consideration of the National League that perchance may need a champion to argue its merits. They are the soul of loyalty, and a convention of the League without its Bush, Gibbs, Keatts and the rest would be like unto the play of "Hamlet" with the Melancholy Dane eliminated.

Back of the strenuous gentlemen just mentioned is another force not less powerful in the world of business, even if his principal arena of activity is as a messenger of the Word. He long ago discovered that which every successful minister of the gospel must know—that the duty of the pastor is not done when he preaches Christ in the pulpit, or visits the sick and buries the dead, but that he must instill into the daily life of his flock and into the hearts of the community the fundamental principles of business, the moral aspect of the obligations we are called upon to assume and the value of putting character, integrity and decency into the various transactions between man and man. This commanding figure in the public life of the state of Arkansas, and who is not known in the national eye, is the Rev. J. M. Conner, D. D., Ph. D., the president of the Negro Business League of Arkansas, and to whom the largest degree of credit is due for the prompt, orderly and constructive work of the recent convention of the League held in Little Rock. Dr. Conner lives at Fort Smith, where he owns fine property and whose painstaking methods as a business man, as well as in the capacity of a chosen leader of the people, happily exemplifies the biblical adage, "Seest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings." As pastor of the historic Quinn Chapel at Fort Smith, and at numerous other points previously, Dr. Conner has made a name for himself that is a household word throughout the length and breadth the great A. M. E. church. It is among the probabilities that at the Norfolk General Conference he will be called to the highest place within the gift of his connection—a seat on the Bench of Bishops. As a matter of fact, it has been practically conceded for many months that he will be chosen, and every estimate made by the most careful statisticians of the church names him among the four leaders who are certain to "go up." That Dr. Conner would prove a tower of strength on the Episcopal Board of the denomination that he has served so long and well, goes without the saying. He has the requisite energy, wisdom, experience, courage and executive ability to admirably sustain himself in such an exalted station.

In his annual message to the Negro State Business League Dr. Conner, as presiding officer, delivered an address that was a model of close reasoning, an illuminating presentation of facts touching the progress of the race and inspiring as a prophecy of better things to come, if we are faithful to the lofty ideals instilled by our consecrated chieftains, and practice industry, thrift, economy and obedience to the law. Among other things, he said:

"The white man can fix his own sphere, but circumstances to a very large degree must fix the status of the Negro in every section of this land. Therefore it behooves both races to unite harmoniously in a study of their relations, to the end that both may thoroughly comprehend their duties and obligations, one to the other, and to offer such suggestions as may be conducive to the best interests of all concerned. The ultimate solution of this so-called race problem will come with the sympathetic co-operation of the better element of both whites and blacks and a common impulse to labor earnestly for the upbuilding of the section in which we must find homes and work out our destiny until the end of time."

Decrying the evil influence of the many-sided politicians, who, in order to secure office and a little short-lived mock-honor, go through the land spreading firebrands of discontent and arousing suspicion between neighbors, which tend to keep the progressive factors of both races as far apart as possible, when they would otherwise come together in a spirit of mutual confidence, Dr. Conner took occasion to riddle the cry raised by these demagogues that the Negro's highest ambition is to mix socially with the whites, and to denounce as the veriest nonsense the assertion of mischief-makers that the Negro seeks to ultimately dominate the political situation in the South. These miscreants provoke disorder by encouraging the whites, in self-protection, to resort to the torch, to lynching and to turn midnight assassins to put down an imaginary organization of insurgent black men. "Such assertions," said Dr. Conner indignantly, "come from the throats of the country's worst enemies and the ones who are doing the greatest and only harm to the people of both races. The Negro never has wanted, nor will he ever want social equality nor a domination of American interests. The Negro knows too well that he is not prepared to dominate, nor will he ever look forward to that end. There is but one thing that we do want and mean to have, and that is fair play, justice before the courts and an opportunity to earn bread, such as is given to other people. I repeat, as I see it, the white man has nothing to fear at the hands of the Negro when it comes to the question of domination."

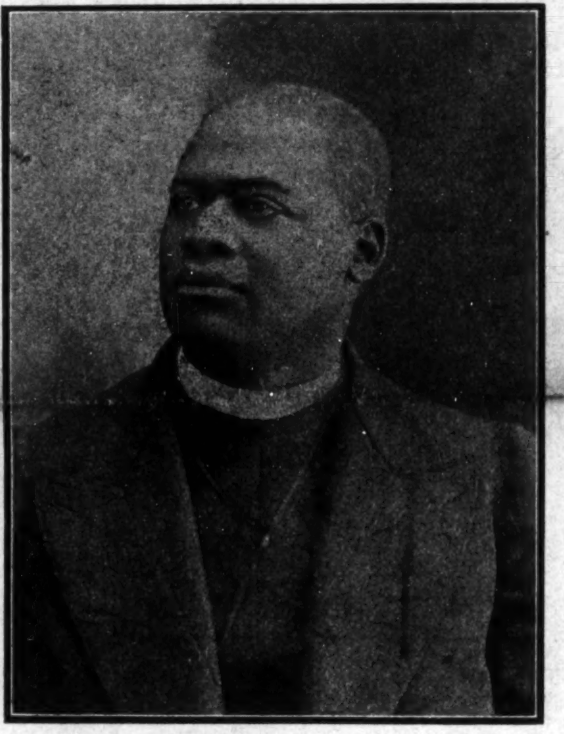
Dr. Conner quoted at some length from one of Tom Watson's really sensible deliverences on the race problem, in which that sunny-haired son of Georgia reiterated his belief in the creed of Thomas Jefferson: "Equal and exact justice to all men—to the rich and the poor, to the farmer and the merchant, to the banker and the miner, to the scholar and to the ditcher"—holding that in this one sentence is comprehended all the aims of good government. Watson showed in his address that the Anglo-Saxon lost sight of the supremacy of his race when he exhibited any fear of domination at the hands of any "backward race," and that it was little short of criminal for the whites to deny to the poor, helpless blacks an equal chance in the struggle for existence through a timid apprehension that they might be distanced in the fray. With Tom Watson the speaker chided the South for accepting the counsel of such designing individuals and correctly "sized them up" as playing to the galleries for selfish benefit and to keep alive the specter of colorphobia, that they may be able to maintain their control of the feeble-minded and weak-hearted of the whites, as well as to perpetuate a reign of terror that would hinder the natural development of the hard-working blacks. The intelligent whites have discovered the true inwardness of these plotters and have turned their backs upon them forever. The president declared that the Negro did not purpose to emigrate to Africa or any other foreign land—that he is here to stay and to join with the genuine Americans in making this the best land on the face of the globe. It takes time to solve great problems, and the Negro has learned that the ability to endure hardships is one of, if not the, best tests of the future greatness of the race. We must come up as other races have come—through toil, patient accumulation of the trings that make for power and the cultivation of the virtues that give character and stamina.

After denouncing the lyncher as one unfit to be trusted with the sacred function of government, and adjuring the race not to shield the guilty, although seeking to protect the innocent, Dr. Conner made these significant remarks:

"As a solution to the problem that confronts us there are some who advocate the giving up of all political rights and the betking of the race to the industries which, they say, are far more better for us than any part we may take in politics.

"The Negro should know his rights as a factor in this particular and fol-

(Continued on Page Four.)



REV. J. M. CONNER, D. D. PH. D.
President of the Negro Business League of Arkansas.

DR. WILLIS E. STERRS

THRILLING LIFE-STORY OF A HUSTLING YOUNG MAN

WOK HIS WAY "DOING THINGS"

Skillful Physician, Expert in Modern Surgery, Practical Pharmacist, Enterprising Merchan and Founder of Hospital.

"The heights which men have gained
and kept
Were not attained by single flight;
They, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

The immortal Longfellow may not have had in mind Dr. Willis E. Sterrs when he penned these burning lines, but in thus paying homage to industry and ceaseless vigil as the price of nature's richest rewards he touched upon the secret that has made it possible for an Alabama-born Negro, the son of ex-slave parents, to rise above the dead level of mediocrity, to which unresisted circumstances might have otherwise consigned him. That fortune delights to cast her pearls at the feet of those who have learned the true dignity of labor and the beauty of the sacrifice that conquers, is a philosophy that came to him at the outset of his promising career, and served as the inspiration that has made for him a name that is honored throughout the land and adds immeasurably to the glory of the South as a center of professional accomplishment and commercial achievement. The life of Willis E. Sterrs, skilled physician and surgeon, sterling business man and public benefactor, is the story of intelligent effort along definite and purposeful lines, exemplifying what the "Apostle of Hustle" meant when he declared:

"'Tis not birth, nor wealth, nor state,
But get-up-and-get that makes a man
great."

Dr. Sterrs lives at Decatur, Ala., where he has in a very brief period by virtue of enterprise, thrift and keen foresight, accumulated property worth not less than $75,000, and earned an enviable reputation in his immediate community for honesty and integrity. He was born at Montgomery, Ala., soon after the dark days of slavery of parents who had tasted the bitterness of human bondage. His earlier school training was acquired in the shadow of the Confederacy's first capitol, but by dint of hard work and rigid economy he managed to pay his way through northern institutions for the finishing touches. He was graduated from Lincoln University in 1885 and from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1888. While at Ann Arbor he took nine special courses in science and advanced laboratory work, in addition to the regular courses in medicine and surgery, which led up to the M. D. degree. Dr. Sterrs began the practice of medicine in Montgomery in 1888, and in 1890 moved to Decatur. He has had a lucrative practice ever since, not confined to Negroes alone. Nor did he confine his activities to the practice of medicine alone. His expansive mind saw there were unexplored fields about him that would yield valuable results to both himself and his people. He saw his patients paying out large sums daily for having prescriptions filled at the white drug store, with a fabulous profit going into the coffers of the white man. With his own knowledge of pharmacy, why shouldn't he supply these medicines and keep the profits within the race? Putting this idea into concrete form, in 1892 he established the Magnolia drug store, and he is now the sole owner of the magnificent emporium that has been developed, conceded to be one of the best equipped drug stores conducted by a Negro below the Mason's and Dixon's line.

Again, Dr. Sterrs noticed the crowds of Negroes who came into town on Saturdays to "trade," and saw that every shred of wearing apparel and household supplies that his people bought came out of stores owned by the whites, and that ofttimes they paid two prices for an inferior article because they could do no better. Their dollars went almost before they were earned and their returns were of a shamefully meager variety. Why shouldn't a shrewd buyer of the race deal directly with the great wholesalers and furnish these people with meritorious goods at a smaller profit, yet with sufficient margin to pay him for his trouble? This plan, assuming a practical shape in his still expanding mind, in 1900 he instituted the People's dry goods store—not as an antagonistic move against his white neighbors, but to arouse within his own kinsmen the

(Continued on Page Four.)

DR. WILLIS E. STERRS.

THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

RAPID RISE OF THE NEGRO IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

REACHING FOR THE BISHOPRIC

Strong Movement for Independent Parish Life on Self-Supporting Basis--Church of Our Merc Saviour--Star of Zion Booming

(Staff Correspondence.)

One of the most notable features of the religious life of the Negro in this country within the past decade is the growth of the Protestant Episcopal faith among the rank and file of the race. Statistics are not now available to show the exact strength of the church, either as to numbers or value of its property, but the observant traveler, going from one community to another where the Negro population is considerable, will find a thriving Episcopalian house of worship and a representative body of communicants. Many are missions, supported by the prosperous white parishes or by State Dioceses, and others are helped by philanthropic persons of wealth, while not a few are independent parishes, relying wholly upon themselves for their revenues, and working out their destiny as the majority of their communicants may decree. Usually these church bodies are made up of Negroes of education, social standing and means, and though not numerous, they provide for the support of their institutions by going pretty deep into their individual pockets and subscribing the amounts needed. Among the more familiar independent parishes of Episcopalians in the various States are: St. Philip's, New York; St. Augustine's, Brooklyn; St. Luke's, New Haven, Conn.; St. Luke's, Washington, D. C.; All Saints, St. Louis; St. James, Baltimore; St. Mark's, Charleston, S. C.; St. Thomas and Church of the Crucifixion, Philadelphia; St. Peter's, Key West, Fla.; and there are very promising missions at Indianapolis, Ind.; Richmond, Va.; Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston and other large cities. The outlook for development into successful organization is of most satisfactory character.

The latest Episcopal mission to take steps to become an independent parish is the Church of Our Merciful Savior at Louisville. This body was formed something over fifteen years ago, under the patronage of the late Bishop Thomas U. Dudley, and it has grown from an humble mission to a thriving congregation of over 200, owning a building of ample proportion, valued at $17,000, a parish house worth $1,500 more, and has conducted a regularly a regularly established industrial school, with a salaried teacher in charge. For a year and a half the work has been carried on by the Rev. D. Le Roy Ferguson, a young man of rare executive ability, besides being a speaker of force and eloquence. His salary has been paid out of the Norton estate, and the expenses have largely been met by donations from the Kentucky Diocese, of which it is the adopted child. Since the advent of Mr. Ferguson, a self-supporting fund has been steadily growing. At the monthly meeting of the congregation last week, it was voted that at the May session of the Kentucky Diocese of the Episcopal Church, a formal application would be presented, asking that the church become an independent parish. A sufficient amount of money was subscribed to guarantee the running expenses of theh church, and the enthusiasm manifested over the new order of things speaks well for the future. Many white Episcopalians in Louisville have given evidence of a deep interest in the welfare of Merciful Savior, and they are so pleased with the substantial pride exhibited by the colored body that they will lend financial as well as moral assistance from time to time, and Bishop Charles E. Woodcock has given the movement toward independence his heartiest approval. The annual cost of maintenance will not exceed $2,000. The Church of Our Merciful Savior is probably the most beautiful edifice owned by the colored Episcopalians in the South, and the undertaking nonw well on foot, maturing in May, bids fair to make the institution one of thhe strongest of the denomination in the country.

This constant growth of the colored

(Con inued on page three.)

IN THE WOMAN'S WORLD.

BY "DOROTHY"

This column is devoted to the interests of women. Address all communications to "Dorothy" The Freeman, Indianapolis.

—Judge Not.—

Judge not, the workings of his brain
And of his heart thou canst not see;
What looks to thy dim eyes a stain
In God's pure light may only be
A scar, brought from some well-won field,
Where thou wouldst only faint and yield.

The look, the air, that frets thy sight,
May be a token that below
The soul has closed in deadly fight
With some infernal fiery foe.
Whose glance would scorch thy smiling grace,
And cast thee shuddering on thy face.

The fall thou darest to despise—
May be the angel's slackening hand
Has suffered it, that he may rise
And take a firmer, surer stand;
Or, trusting less to earthly things
May henceforth learn to use his wings.

And judge none lost; but wait and see
With hopeful pity, not disdain;
The depth of the abyss may be
The measure of the height of pain
And love and glory that may raise
This soul to God in after days!

—Adelaide Anne Proctor.

—New Occupation for a Woman.—

Every once in a while a new occupation for women is brought to light. The big dry goods establishments in New York employ a woman as an "adjuster." It is neither life nor fire insurance, but she adjusts the differences between the firms and their most valued customers, or, in other words, she is the peacemaker. When valuable things are returned showing signs of having been worn and the demand is made that they be credited, this woman makes a trip to the customer and explains that there must be some mistake. She has tact and good humor and seldom makes enemies for the firm. There perhaps would never be a similar opening for a colored woman, but it is a real example of creating positions which will be of benefit to every one. In whatever direction your tact and talent lies push it for all it's worth to your advantage.

Whatever your calling may be in life, do not become discouraged, but do that thing well. "The man who holds the ladder at the bottom is frequently of more service than the man at the top."

A woman attorney of Oklahoma has been appointed an examiner in the United States Patent Office at a salary of $1,200 a year. She is the first woman to be designated for appointment to such a place under the government.

An electrical device to prevent death from premature burial has been invented by a Swedish woman named Lind. It has been applied to 2,200 supposed corpses, and three of them were rescued because of the electrical notification of movement in the coffins.

A woman applied to the Eton Union guardians in England recently for the wooden leg which was worn for years by her uncle, who died in the workhouse. Her request was granted and the woman took the leg home with her.

It is very necessary to remember that the color of one's skin, the quality of the hair or the design of their features do not mark them as a lady or gentleman, but it is the individual's daily deportment that labels them as hoodlums or acceptable acquisitions to respectable society.

The only colored woman bank president in the United States is Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, at Richmond, Va., who has served in that capacity for some time. The only white woman is Mrs. S. Alice Hildeman, at Girard, Kans. Previous to Mrs. Hilderman's taking charge her husband had been president, while Mrs. Walker made her own way without having been trained by any one.

A German couple who were married in New York recently insisted on standing on a copy of the Constitution of the United States while the ceremony was being performed. "We have always believed in the Constitution of the United States," said the man, "and think every American citizen should stand on it, and to prove this, if you will please get a copy of the Constitution we will stand on it while you perform our marriage ceremony." The judge appeared surprised, but went to his library and brought forth an engrossed copy of the Constitution, on which the couple stood until they were pronounced man and wife.

—Modern Marriage.—

Good Minister (a married man)—Do you wish to marry this woman?

Man—I do.

Minister—Do you wish to marry this man?

Woman—I do.

Minister—Do you like the city as a place of residence?

Man—No; I prefer the suburbs.

Minister—Do you like the suburbs?

Woman—No, indeed; I prefer the city.

Minister—Are you a vegetarian in diet?

Man—No; I hate vegetables. I live on beef.

Woman—I can't bear meat. I am a vegetarian.

Minister—Do you like a sleeping room well ventilated?

Man—Yes; I want the window down summer and winter.

Minister—Do you like so much fresh air?

Woman—No; it would kill me. I want all the windows closed.

Minister—Do you like a light in the room?

Man—No; I can't sleep with a light. Want the room dark.

Minister—Are you afraid in the dark?

Woman—Indeed, I am. I have always had a bright light in my room.

Minister—Do you like many bed clothes?

Man—All I can pile on.

Minister—Do you?

Woman—No; they suffocate me.

Minister—I hereby pronounce you man and wife; and may every blessing and happiness in life be yours!

—Her Complexion Secret.—

A woman died the other day, aged eighty-eight, whose complexion was as pink and white as that of a girl of twenty. When asked what the secret of her lovely skin was she invariably answered, "Rochelle salts." It seemed that she took the salts every day, dissolving half a teaspoonful in a glass of water and drinking the solution, now a sip and then a swallow at intervals through the day. The effects upon her skin and blood were certainly most fortunate.—New York Tribune.

—Hours of Sleep for Children.—

The Swedish government recently appointed a committee for the purpose of ascertaining how many hours children of various ages ought to sleep in order to insure health. According to the report forwarded to the minister of education, children who are four years old should sleep twelve hours; children who are seven years old, eleven; children who are nine years old, from nine to ten hours; and those who are from fourteen to twenty-one years old from eight to nine hours. It further asserts that anemia and weakness in children are in many cases due to lack of sleep.

Toilet vinegar is readily made. Put one pint of the best white vinegar in a jug with two drams of each of the following: Rosemary, rue, lavender, and camphor. Cover and leave for twelve hours, the strain, bottle and cork tightly. A little of this added to the bath water will impart a grateful faint fragrance to the skin.

Some Good Samaritan of a dentist once told his patient that a pinch of baking powder in a cup of water, used as a mouth wash just before going to the dentist, would make the teeth much less sensitive.

The burning of the bride's toys is part of the wedding ceremony in Japan. The bride lights a torch, which she hands to the bridegroom, who with it lights a fire in which the toys are destroyed.

The women of Poland are noted for the beauty of their hands and feet. No woman is considered beautiful if she have not shapely hands.

Cannibals declare that women are tender creatures—far more tender and nutritious than men. They have eaten both, and know.

A cravenette rain coat is only suitable for its purpose, not for church wear and making calls, but to wear on rainy days.

The marriage of a Japanese bride is not considered complete until she has bathed the bridegroom's feet.

Ability is the measure of answerability.

Every Lady Read This.

Years ago, when I was a sufferer, an old nurse told me of a wonderful cure for Leucorrhea, Displacement, Painful Periods Uterine and Ovarian troubles. It cured me in one month. It is a simple, harmless otion that can be prepared by any one having the recipe. I will send it Free to every suffering sister who writes to me. I have nothing to sell. This is a case of woman helping woman. I send it Free Address Mrs. A. B. Hudnut, South Bend Indiana.

RACE GLEANINGS.

From all such "Ohio men" as Mr. Foraker showed Blocksom to be—may the good Lord deliver us!

* * *

Thomas Talley, a colored Republican worker, has been appointed janitor of the city hall at Jeffersonville, Ind.

* * *

Supreme Grand Chancellor S. W. Starks, of the Knights of Pythias, is building an elegant residence at his home in Charleston, W. Va.

* * *

Harper & Black of Louisville, Ky., organized many years ago, was the first firm of Negro lawyear in the United States. Mr. Harper began practicing thirty-five years ago.

* * *

The president can do much to redeem himself from the consequences of the 25th Infantry error by rewarding southern sheriffs who have the nerve to "shoot up', a few lynching parties.

* * *

Fred H. Huskins, a popular letter-carrier of Charleston, W. Va., and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, was recently united in marriage with Miss Nannie L. Campbell, a charming schoolmarm and accomplished musician of the same city.

* * *

Attorney Adelbert H. Roberts is the first Negro to be appointed as a clerk of a municipal court in Chicago. He is serving as clerk in the Harrison Street Court, presided over by Judge Newcomer. Mr. Roberts is an accomplished lawyer, a skilled debater and a speaker and writer of pronounced ability.

* * *

A convention of the colored people of the Eastern Shore of Maryland was held recently at Easton, Md., called together by Rev. A. L. Henry. The session was a harmonious one, and the promoters feel that it will be the means of accomplishing many reforms among the colored people along educational and moral lines.

* * *

According to a recent announcement from the War Department the second best pistol shot in the army among the non-commissioned officers is Corporal Oscar G Robinson, Troop D, 9th Cavalry (colored). Horace Jefferson of Troop B, 9th Cavalry, is the second best pistol shot among the enlisted men.

* * *

The Augusta, Ga., Herald says we do not need as Southern Senators men of the Davis and Vardaman "type," whereupon the Louisville Courier-Journal is moved to remark that the "make-up" of the Senate would be vastly improved by the absence of several of the "display type" Senators with "lower case" ability. To carry the simile further, such Senators are fit subjects for the "galleys."

* * *

"The Hesperians" is the name of a new social organization in Cleveland, Ohio. The membership consists of four young society men, who constitute an entertainment committee. Strange to say there are no officers. The members are T. B. Green, an attorney, Edward J. Turney, a motorman of the Cleveland Electric Railway, Arthur Morton, a clerk in the postoffice, and Samuel F. Scott, chief clerk of the Retort Coke Oven Company.

Mrs. Josephine B. Bruce, widow of the late ex-Senator B. K. Bruce, has resumed her residence in Washington, where her son, Roscoe Conkling Bruce, has been appointed supervising principal of the public schools. For several years Mrs. Bruce has made her home in the South, alternating between her plantation at Josephine, Miss., and Tuskegee, Ala. Mrs. Bruce is one of the race's truly representative women, and is connected with many phases of helpful work for the uplift of her people.

* * *

The late president, Samuel Spencer, of the Southern Railway, was very popular with the colored porters of the road. It was peculiarly appropriate that the body-bearers at his funeral should be selected from a number of these men who had seen many years of service with the company. The chosen ones were Messrs. Peter Laws, Frank Palmer, Henry Wilson, Anthony Phillfps, Benjamin Warrick, Thomas Winters, George Jonos and Wm. Brown.

* * *

The following officers were elected at the session of the Stringer Grand Lodge, F. and A. Masons, for the State of Mississippi, hold at Greenville, in that State:

Dr. E. W. Lampton of Greenville, grand master.

W. A. J. Morgan, Shelly, deputy grand master.

B. F. Lacy, Shiloh grand senior warden.

J. T. Rily, Hanaburg. grand junior warden

T. G. Wilson, Meridian, grand treasurer.

G. A. Lee, Mound Bayou, grand sec'y.

E. E. Perkins, Edwards, secretary and treasurer of the Masonic Benefit Association.

In the grand parade there were over 1200 Masons. Hattiesburg was selected as the place for the next meeting.

An intelligent foreigner just entering our gates would not believe it possible that such a treasonable expression as "To hell with the law" could emanate from a member of the highest law-making body in the country.

THE GREAT NEGRO SYNDICATE

Forming a Capital of $7,000,000—Is the Greatest of all Negro Movements—Every Negro in America Ought to Take at Least One Dollar's Worth of Stock In It At Once Without Delay.

The Royal Trust Company, with its headquarters at 2111 Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., is the greatest Negro Syndicate ever formed in the history of the world for the uniting and uplifting of the poor classes of members of the whole Negro race of America. It, without question, is the fairest of all the devices ever created for the deliverence of any and all the dependent and helpless members of the Negro race. The founders of the great company has made room for over seven hundred thousand (700,000) of the worthy young men and young women of the Negro race to be united together in the management and the business of the company, and the company has made it possible for the very poorest and weakest members of the race everywhere to take stock in the company. Just think of it! Stock is being sold now in bonds all over America at twenty-five (25) cents for each bond or share. Bonds containing four shares are now sold for only one dollar ($1.00) and the company, in order to keep from having to write and explain the particulars in writing, has published a book it sells for 25 cents per copy. These books make known all particulars and qualifies the readers of it for representing the company. Any one who buys one bond or one book are at liberty to sell stock or bonds, or act as a solicitor for the total fund for the company for a term of five or ten years. The company offers great rewards for trustworthy agents, and it guarantees satisfacton to every member of the race that buys a book or a bond, or their money will be refunded. Great God every Negro ought to buy at least $1.00 worth of the bonds and become a member of the great Royal Trust Company syndicate immediately without delay. And see the great advantage men and women have who become faithful stockholders or bond buyers in the great company. By the Negro people and uniting in the Royal Trust Company and helping the founders of the company unanimously to carry out its plans, the way it is going now, the company can easily gather for its stockholders and bond buyers over $422,600,000 every five years for the next fifty years to come. The company has no equal in splender, and it aims to draw in over 100,000 members into it by April 1, 1907, as after that date it will form a chain of managers and rulers throughout every State and Territory in America and form a dictorial college of training at the head of it that will be glorious! Reader, take my advice. If you want to do something that you will be proud of yourself you send in to-day and take a dollar's worth of bonds orstock. They increase in value every day for five years. Address

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.,
2111 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

P. S.—Every member of the Negro race that buys at least $1.00 worth of bonds before February 1, 1907, they will get double value for their swiftness in taking stock in the Great Syndicate Royal Trust Bonds.

CHICAGO-NEW YORK ELECTRIC AIR LINE RAILROAD STOCK

THE stock of the Chicago-New York Electric Air Line Railroad is now selling at $35 per share of the par value of $100. and at that price offers an unprecedented opportunity for investment.

Space here will not permit us to give particulars, but we will be glad to send you full information upon request.

DO NOT REMAIN IN IGNORANCE

of an opportunity that comes not oftener perhaps than once in a lifetime, when you can learn all about it for the simple asking.

Purchases may be made if desired upon the easy payment plan by making a down payment of $3.50 per share and further payments of $3.50 per share for the succeeding nine months—a total of ten payments.

Cut out this announcement right now. if you will, while the matter is fresh in your memory enclose it in an envelope with your name and address and forward it to the undersigned who will at once send you information that if taken advantage of will mean financial independence for you for the rest of your life.

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Indiana Fiscal Agents,
617 Traction Terminal Building,
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In writing mention The Freeman.

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We loan money on
Diamonds, Watches, Jewel
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LOWEST RATES

Ertel's Loan Office,
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Private Entrance, 108 E. Ohio St.
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Is a Friend Indeed."*

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We also do
FAMILY WASHING
Rough Dry at
Five Cents Per Pound

The preacher of peace promoteth prosperity.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE

FORMERLY KNOWN AS

"OZONIZED OX MARROW"

Makes the Hair Long, Soft and Easy to Comb

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Key West, Fla., Aug. 28, 1904.
I used only one bottle of your pomade and my hair has stopped breaking off and has greatly improved. When I started using this wonderful preparation my hair was seven inches long and now it is ten inches or more. Yours truly,
314 Southard St. MINNIE FOASTER.

Brookhaven, Miss., Aug. 13.
Gentlemen: I must confess I never tried any preparation so excellent for the hair. My hair was turning gray and was rather deadly but since I have been using your hair pomade my hair has turned black like it was when I was a girl and it has a lively, glossy color.
C. L. ROBERTS.

Atlanta, Ga., June 6, 1906.
Gentlemen: I have used your pomade and have found it to do more than it is recommended to do. It stops the hair from falling out and breaking off, and cleans the scalp and makes the hair soft, pliable and glossy. MAGGIE REND.

West Chester, Pa., Mch. 30, 1905.
I had typhoid fever and my hair all came out. I used three bottles of your pomade, and now my hair is nine inches long and very thick and nice and straight. Most every one seeing how good your pomade did my hair, they too are anxious for it. My hair is an example to every one. Yours respectfully, ELLA BYE.

Colvert, Tex., Mch. 31, 1905.
I have used one bottle of your pomade and my hair is now perfectly straight, soft and black as silk. I will not be without it.
RHODA EDWARDS.

Paris, Mo., July 15, 1899.
Gentlemen: When I began using your pomade my head was so bald I was ashamed of myself, but now my hair has grown three inches all over my head and I have been using it only two months. IDA PRETER.

I have seen the original letters and testify to the genuineness of the statements.
E. C. KNOX, Manager of The Freeman.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE, formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW," so straightens **Kinky or Curly Hair** that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length, and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes **Kinky or Curly Hair straight**, as shown above. Its use makes the most **stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly** hair **soft, pliable** and **easy** to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow, and by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly **perfumed** and **harmless**, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold continuously since about 1858, and the label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW," was registered in the United States Patent Office in 1874. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get **Ford's**, as it's use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in **50c.** size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest., on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50c. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer cannot supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer, or send us 50c. for one bottle, postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles, or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention name of paper you saw this advertisement in. Write your name and address plainly to

THE OZONIZED OX MARROW CO.
Dept. A, 76 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
(None genuine without my signature. Agents Wanted everywhere.)

Charles Ford Prest

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
VICTOR TALKING MACHINE

VICTOR
TALKING MACHINES.

The Victor is so perfect it is often mistaken for the human voice. It is proving a never failing source of DELIGHT to Thousands.

COME IN AND LET US TELL YOU all ABOUT it.

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878, 880, 882 VIRGINIA AVENUE.

Advertise in The Freeman.

What Would You Do

If three good physicians should pronounce your case hopeless. If they should decide that you could not live longer than six weeks. And if you should get well, after using only $12.00 worth of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine, what would you advise a friend in like condition to do?

"I have to thank you for saving my wife's life two years ago. We had continued with the doctor until the third doctor, like the two previous ones, said that nothing could be done for her; that she had better be taken home from the hospital to quietly wait her time, which would not be over 6 weeks at the most. I brought her home, and then I thought probably Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine might help her, so I got a bottle of each and some Nerve and Liver Pills and commenced to give them to her. We soon seen an improvement, and encouraged by this we continued giving the medicine. We gave her eleven bottles in all of the medicine. She takes it occasionally now if she feels the need. I am in the ministry, and have been for 44 years."

REV. P. MILLIGAN,
Genda Springs, Kans.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

An insult to your face—poor soap; insist on Williams' Shaving Soap.

Sold everywhere. Free trial sample for 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Write for booklet "How to Shave."

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct.

NELSON'S HAIR DRESSING

A delightfully perfumed Hair Pomade prepared especially for Colored People. Nelson's Hair Dressing makes Harsh, Stubborn, Kinky, Curly Hair Soft, Pliant and Glossy. By supplying the needed oil directly to the roots of the hair it tones up the scalp, stops the hair from falling out, increases its growth, prevents its splitting and breaking off, removes Dandruff, and cures itching, irritating Scalp Diseases. Large boxes at Drug Stores 25c, or sent by mail for 30c (stamps or silver). Good Agents Wanted (male or female). Write for terms.

Address NELSON MANUFACTURING CO., Richmond, Virginia.

THE MAGIC SHAMPOO HAIR DRIER

after a bath or shampoo the hair can be DRIED and STRAIGHTENED with the Shampoo Drier. It is the only device which will Straighten curly hair without injury to the hair or scalp. It will stimulate its growth and make it look natural and beautiful, which adds to a lady's appearance. The Shampoo Drier is a steel bar with a receptacle containing a six inch aluminum comb. For sale by toilet article dealers. By mail, price $1.00. Agents wanted.

"Sirs:—The Shampoo Drier is used in my par.ors with perfect satisfaction."—Madame Cozart, 17 Kentucky Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

Magic Shampoo Drier Mfg. Co.
407 Century Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

DO YOU WANT Your Money to Make Money? Agents make $3 to $5.00 a day. Agents wanted, male and female, ministers, school teachers, music teachers, band and orchestra leaders, secretaries of Odd Fellows, Masons Knights of Pythias, Elks and Red Men lodges, and any one who wants a permanent income. Send 25c for samples and full particulars to the University Purchasing Agency and Supply Co., 111 Tichenor street, Newark, New Jersey.

GOOD LUCK!

Will be yours if you wear one of our *Rabbit's Foot Charms* or *Amulets*. Its a genuine Rabbit's foot, with silver metal mounting and ring. If you want luck try one. Sent on receipt of ten cents. HARTMAN & CO., 2610 E. Polk Street, Chicago, Ill.

GOOD QUICK & ARTISTIC ENGRAVING
INDIANA ELECTROTYPE CO.
23-25 W. PEARL ST. INDIANAPOLIS

SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.
MIDY

Evidently Editor Calvin Chase has experienced quite a change of heart along the Tuskegee line. For many years he has been known to be the outspoken foe of Tuskegee and Booker T. Washington. In the last issue of the Bee, nearly the whole issue is taken up with an interesting sketch of Tuskegee and its founder. We congratulate Editor Chase on his change of heart, and now it is in order for the Boston Guardian to follow suit and get in out of the weather. — Baltimore Afro-American Ledger.

THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

(Continued from First Page.)

element in the Episcopal church has, naturally, aroused an ambition among its colored clergy to mount to the highest honors within the gift of the denomination. There is a strong feeling that there should be consecrated at the earliest possible moment a colored Bishop for the work among the colored people in America. As is well-known, there are now two colored Bishops in the foreign field—Bishop Ferguson in Africa and Bishop Holly in Hayti. The church in this country has now under consideration a canon providing for "special missionary" Bishop, and under this provision, which will pass the next general convention by a practically unanimous vote, the Negro membership expect to have elected at least one missionary Bishop. The church has several priests eminently fitted for episcopal honors, and there would be universal rejoicing if the robes could be placed upon thhe shoulders of one or more of them. Among these mentioned in this connection are Rev. Owen M. Waller, who made such a phenomenal record at Washington, building up St. Luke's after the retirement of the aged Dr. Washington Crummell; Rev. T. J. Duty, G. A. McGuire, Eugene A. Henderson, D. Le Roy Ferguson, T. G. Brown, G. F. Bragg and W. V. Tunnell, of King Hall Theological Seminary, any of whom would give satisfaction to the main body of the church.

* * *

The proposed canon provides that in Dioceses containing in lage numbers, people, who by reason of certain peculiarities, can not effectively be reached in the regular diocesan way, it shall be lawful for the Bishops of any two or more contiguous Dioceses to petition the House of Bishops for the establishment of a special missionary district within the bounds of their territory, and for the appointment for said district of a Special Missionary Bishop, of that race, over the congregations of the particular race or language for which his ministrashall be required in the Dioceses making such petition. Any Bishop so elected and consecrated shall exercise Episcopal functions in such congregations only, and for such missionary work only as shall have been distinctly specified and described in the petition for his appointment, and in the action of the House of Bishops therein. His rights, privileges and duties, within his assigned district and in his relations to the other Bishops and Dioceses of the church shall be in all respects the same as those of a Domestic Missionary Bishop. Congregations included in a special missionary district may from time to time withdraw themselves or be withdrawn from union with the other congregations of the Diocese in which they may be respectively situated, upon such conditions as shall have been provided in the petition and action establishing the district, or as may be agreed upon between the Special Missionary Bishop and the Bishop and Convention of the Diocese to which they may desire to be united. Translated into the vernacular with which we are most familiar, this means that the Negro element of the church may have a Special Missionary Bishop, who shall have entire charge of the colored churches in the several diaceses, acting in conjunction with the regular Caucasian Bishop, in certain relations. It means that in time the colored wing of the church will be practically a supreme jurisdiction, as far as its internal affairs are concerned, and that is life will touch that of the whites only in a fraternal way at the General Conventions and at the Diocesan sessions where the Diocese as a whole is to be legislated for by delegates repsenting the several parishes, the Negro to have his own delegates, as in other denominations. The arrangements will revolutionize the procedure heretofore existing in the church and will lead to a large accession of valuable members, who have balked at the idea of passing under the supreme control of the white Bishops—not because of any aversion to them based on the color line per se, but because to be so governed, smacked of a confession that they were incapable of intelligent self-government, and their clergymen, however learned and able, could go just so far and no farther in the line of promotion. The Negro clergy and laity of the Episcopal faith have long clamored, in a dignified way, for a complete organization, and when the necessary legislation goes through, providing for this system of self-government and independent action, there will be a grand awakening all along the line. The idea has been growing for years, but the nearest approach to the colored Bishop we have had so far is the consecration of Rev. G. A. McGuire as an Arch-Deacon, with missionary functions, the particular scene of his activities being in the South. The session of the General Convention at which this new regulation will be ratified, will be held at Richmond, Va., next fall. There is no appreciable objection anywhere to the expense attaching to the independent basis, as thhe satisfaction over being released from the status of ward and mendicant, offsets the sacrifices that have to be made by the Negro communicants to meet their increased obligations. Both the priest and the people will hhavē a stronger incentive to labor, for their labor will be certain to bring more tangible and direct results. This is as it should be.

* * *

The annual session of the Colored Teachers' Association of the State of Kentucky, held during the holidays at Lexington, was the most successful gathering that the organization has enjoyed since its formation some years ago. Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois signalized the occasion by delivering an address without manuscript. The piece de resistance of the session was the masterly presentation of the subject, "Agriculture," by Prof. G. W. Carver, of Tuskegee Institute. This talented man has learned about all there is to be learned about the scientific and illuminating treatise willrdl tific aspect of plant life, and his instructive and illuminating treatise will long be remembered by the great audience of teachers and citizens who heard it. Prof. C. C. Monroe, editor of the Teacher's Journal, was a prominent participant in the proceedings and his lively tilt with President F. L. Williams, put a lot of ginger into what might have otnerwise been a dull hour. No blood was shed, either literally or figuratively, and Prof. Williams was re-elected for the countless time, and Miss Zenobia F. Cox was again chosen as secretary. A contribution of $50 was sent in by President W. G. Frost, of Berea College, but there was considerable objection to accepting it, as many alleged that Dr. Frost was primarily responsible for the separation of the races at Berea, and that he was a "wolf in sheep's clothing," pretending all the while that he regretted the enactment of the Day separation law, when it was he who inspired it, without having the nerve to stand by his convictions on the subject. The friends of Dr. Frost deny these charges, and declare that he is doing all that any man can do to have the United States Supreme Court reverse the ruling of the State Court and if the colored children can not be restored to their former co-educative basis, they may at least be educated under Berea's auspices within a short distance and by the same faculty. We do not profess to be able to understand the matter at all, as both sides make out a very plausible case. Time alone will tell who is in the right. In the meantime, it is the duty of the laymen to give both factions fair treatment, and to assume that the differences are honest ones, until the cloven hoof is exposed by direct evidence. Dr. Frost wrote a letter to the convention, of which this is an interesting excerpt:

"I enclose you a check for $50, which is Berea's contribution to the expenses of this meeting of the Association. Let me ask you to give my greetings to the teachers who will be assembled to-night. It was in my heart to meet with them and speak such words of encouragement and good will as I could. I remember with much pleasure my last meeting with the Association. I know that the Association contains a large number of faithful and devoted men and women who are bringing to pass great things for the progress of our people in this State. I wish that all should know that they have my sympathy and good wishes and my admiration for what they have done of good.

"I wish them to know also that I can never rest until the colored people of Kentucky have received ample requittal for such loss as has come in having Berea College closed to them. we are assisting nearly a hundred young people to attend school elsewhere, and rejoice in the progress and promise of the young people thus assisted. We are glad to do this much under the present conditions, and it is in our hearts to do much more. We desire to have the colored teachers of the State cheered by knowing that they have many earnest, sympathizing friends. Their work is a noble one, and we are particularly anxious that it should reach the humble homes in all the State. The teachers who have the privilege of gathering at Lexington on this inspiring occasion have the duty of taking the spirit of this great gathering back to their homes, and communicating it to other teachers who have not been able to attend. * * * Yours for humanity and progress.

"WILLIAM GODELL FROST."

This sounds all right, and if President Frost is the hypocrite that some of the teachers and citizens of the Blue Grass region, he acts his part with consummate skill. The case of Berea is now before the United States Supreme Court on appeal, and an early decision is expected. On the Federal law, as laid down by Hon. J. G. Carlisle, citing the 14th amendment as fixing the status of the private school, individual or corporation beyond the power of State legislation to abridge, Berea has the better of the argument, as it is supported by private funds and is not a State institution, but on the ground of local prejudice and expediency, there is a suspicion that even the court of last resort may adroitly "hedge," and find some excuse for separating the children, although the original barrier of twenty-five miles may not hold. In all probability an enabling clause will be allowed, to the end that Berea may erect a supplementary school within a reasonable distance from the main building, for thhe education of colored students, and that the same faculty and officers may be used. The case will continue to be watched with interest by educators all over the country, as the outcome will have a vital effect upon other institutions which may be managed under similar conditions.

* * *

As a Christmas souvenir to his friends, Dr. Booker T. Washington sent out quite a number of handsomely engraved cards, bearing the following message of cheer, in his characteristic chirography, mounted by a lifelike medallion photogravure of himself. The greeting read:

"It is good to be permitted to live in an age when great, serious and perplexing problems are to be met and solved. For my part, I would not care to live in an age where there was no weak part of the human family to be helped up and no wrongs to be righted. Through struggle only are great men and useful races produced. Yours sincerely,

"BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

"Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Dec. 7, 1906."

* * *

The springhtly Star of Zion has reached its thirtieth milestone, and is in excellent condition, from both a financial and journalistic standpoint, being, we are told, entirely self-supporting—a rare thing for a church organ. Our esteemed contemporary has a history that is of interest. It was founded early in the year 1877 by Bishop J. W. Hood, the giant of Zion's formative era, in conjunction with a score or more of others who recognized the potency of printer's ink in expounding the influence of a cause. The founders agreed to be responsible for $1.00 each per month on the running expenses. The birthplace of the Star was Newbern, N. C., and it became the accepted organ of the A. M. E. Zion connection at the general conference of 1880. Its first editor was Rev. J. A. Tyler, and Bishop J. W. Hood was its pioneer business manager. How they kept the sheet going until it was accepted by the conference and how the venture finally won its spurs, after being the football of whoever happened to be sent to the Newbern charge, is a story worthy of the pen of the dramatist or romancist—but it succeeded and to-day ranks with the best—if not the head—of the religious organs representing the Negro church in America. Editors subsequently elected for the Star of Zion by the general conferences, have been, as well as we can remember: John C. Dancy, 1880 to '92; G. W. Clinton (afterwards elected Bishop), '92 to '96; J. W. Smith (afterwards elected Bishop), '96 to '04; G. C. Clement, elected in 1904 and still serving capably. The Star of Zion is published at Charlotte, N. C., where the church has a massive printing plant, getting out all kinds of books, pamphlets, minutes, theological works, etc., and giving employment to a host of aspiring and energetic young men and women of the race. The present business manager is Dr. J. F. Moreland, who has been uniformly successful as a pastor and general officer.

* * *

The death of Dr. R. S. Rust is a severe blow to Methodism and to civilization. He was a tower of strength in the anti-slavery movement, and was from the earliest times an earnest advocate of Negro education. In 1858, before the war, he was elected president of Wilberforce University, remaining there until the school was turned over to the A. M. E. church. He was one of the pioneers of the Freedmen's Aid Society, became its first field secretary, and in this capacity and as corresponding secretary had much to do with selecting the sites for many of the schools of the board. One of them, Rust University, at Holly Springs, Miss., bears his name. His heart, head and hand were ever for mental and moral advancement, and the Negro owes him a debt of gratitude for many acts of friendship when it was almost worth the life of a white man to stand up and be counted as the Negro's friend. It is a cause for felicitation that the schools fostered by Dr. Richard Sutton Rust produced a coal-black Negro who eventually became his successor as secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, Dr. M. C. B. Mason, than whom there is none more eloquent or more highly respected in the entire Methodist Episcopal church. The nation is not producing as many Rusts in this latter day as the necessities of the situation demand.

* * *

Bishop J. S. Caldwell, one of the tall figures in the A. M. E. Zion church, makes a timely remonstrance against denominational strife. Very correctly he says it has served to disintegrate our people more than any other single influence. Federation of the Christian churches of the land is in the air, and the enlightened sense of the several denominations is moving more and more in support of it. As he declares, the people of the Negro and other races may differ reasonably as to ways and means to be used in bringing about the desired results, but can and ought to be one as to the goal they seek. This is sound doctrine. Let us follow it.

* * *

For more than a moon your humble scribe has been searching inner archives of rhetoric and seeking amid dusty tomes for fitting terms in which to respond to the flattering encomiums bestowed upon us in the columns of The Freeman by that eminent knight of the quill, Dr. M. A. Majors, who, besides being a graceful, versatile and forceful writer on any subject, is a leading specialist in the practice of medicine in Chicago. We were literally overwhelmed by his eloquent and wholly unexpected tribute to our alleged "journalistic genius," and had to take the full count before we could recover from the shock. Our well-known modesty forbids the admission that Dr. Majors' estimate of our "greatness" has any foundation in fact, yet, we are but human, and cannot deny that such a magnificent compliment, dealt out with such a prodigal hand and in such a cordial spirit, made our blood tingle with a strange sensation akin to delight. It warmed the cockles of our heart and inspired us to renewed effort to be, in some degree, worthy of the good opinion expressed. Far from swelling our head, the paeans of praise that have come to us from Dr. Majors and other kind friends, from time to time, have imbued us with a deeper sense of our responsibility to the people, whose highest welfare we aim to subserve, and where we might have otherwise been rash and inconsiderate, the thought that perhaps some one might attach a greater importance to our utterances than they really deserved has halted the pen of impulse and substituted for the harsh judgment of the passions the "soft answer that turneth away wrath" and has moved us to appeal to the "sweet reasonableness" of mankind, rather than to apply the rod of caustic condemnation, or to uncork the vials of righteous indignation—unless the circumstances offered no alternative.

* * *

To make a long story short, Dr. Majors has our sincere thanks and the assurance of our heartiest appreciation of the fraternal feeling that prompted the sentiments he has so graciously set in evidence. It gives us genuine pleasure to recall the "palmy days" when The Freeman's "Round Table" held its weekly banquet of intellectual "goodies," and to call the roll of that memorable coterie of brilliant pensmiths, embracing Dr. Majors, Dr. J. M. Henderson, Edward Elmore Brock, B. Square, J. A. Jones, W. T. Menard, Uncle Noah Baxter, W. Milton Lewis, G. W. Cable and others. In that charmed circle of sparkling mentality the offerings of no one were more eagerly watched for by us—then sojourning in Washington beneath the shadow of the mighty capitol—than those of Dr. Majors, in whom I thought I recognized an affinity, albeit I had never beheld him in the flesh. His wit, wisdom, unfailing optimism and clear vision as to the men and measures that made the history of that eventful epoch, were perennial springs of gladdening and instructive lore. Dr. Majors still mounts the tripod occasionally, to the edification of the multitude, but his appearance should be more frequent at The Freeman's newly polished and renovated "Round Table." May I drop the hint, delicately as possible, that when he is unable to pause amid the rush of the lame, the halt and the blind of humanity, who come in quest of his magic healing art, that he might find it expedient to reincarnate that happy reminiscence of the ante-bellum period, "Uncle Noah Baxter of Marble Falls, Texas," whom, we understand, Dr. Majors knew quite intimately when he chased bronchos and played pinocle with Joe Bailey on the borders of the Alamo. Perhaps he could persuade him to once more tune up his lyre—no pun intended—and induce him to once again illuminate the dark corners of the race's present political and social crisis with his old-fashioned plantation "filosofy"—the keen and incisive quality of which has appealed more than once to "that Tomson boy" as the outgiving of a "second Daniel come to judgment." Selah!

R. W. THOMPSON.

General Correspondence
From Various Sections.

JONESVILLE, LA.

It was 9:30 a. m, when the little busy city of Alexandria, La, was reached where the State Teachers Association was held Dec. 27-29, 1906. But it was not until late in the afternoon, after having done considerable walking, the first days session was over, that it was found that the meeting would take place in the Memorial M. E. Church, Rev. R. C. Worsham, pastor, a Christian and very hospitable gentleman, who knows how to entertain strangers, to whom the association owes its deepest gratitude for his presence and aid to make the meeting a success; and his congregation not unlike himself which seem to be the characteristic of the good people of Alexandria. Miss Hannah M. Cary and Mrs. Julia V. Porter provided music, afterwhich officers were elected, a costitution adopted. Then Prof. J. B. Lafargue welcomed the teachers on behalf of the citizens; response by Prof. Jonas Henderson of New Iberia. It was regretted, when informed that Hon. W. B. Turner, mayor, and His Excellency, Newton C. Blanchard, governor, who were invited to speak on the occasion, could not be present. The delegation was not as large as expected, but was composed of such able scholars as: Profs. J. W. Hunter J. S. Clark, J. S. Jones, Jonas Henderson, J M. Burr, W. R. Wright, R. F. Long, P. L. Breaux, John F. Guillaume, R. M. Davis, J. B. Lafargue and Misses H. M. Carey, E.L.Noris and Mrs. Julia V. Porter, J. H. Washington and many others, representing thirteen parishes. All of whom seem deeply interested in one common cause, the uplift of humanity. Topics of general interest were discussed. Each pointing out the many difficulties to be surmounted among which that seem the the most pressing of the hour were methods to lengthen our three months' term to eight month's or more, better pay for teachers, whereby inducing professional teachers to enter and remain in serving the children fitting them for life's battles, a work of vast importance, and providance for a three months' Summer Normal to further prepare teachers for profess onal work. The energy manifested by the teachers showed the spirit each has put in the cause of bettering the condition of all concerned.—At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. William Brochins and Miss Olivia McGee were united in holy wedlock, both of this place J. H. Washington officiated.

LOST RELATIVES.

Alice Neal of Huttig, Ark., wishes to find the whereabouts of her husband Robt. W. Neal, who has been missing for five weeks. Mr. Neal has a daughter living at Indianapolis and one at Jackson, Tenn. He also has two sons, Paul and Silence. Mrs. Neal also wishes to hear from his children.

James Estel of Lexington, Ky., died at his home Dec. 30, after a short illness.

The Palace Rooming House. Where rooms can be hac by respectable ladies and gentlemen. Everything first-class. No beer or liquors of any kind allowed Roomers to enjoy home privilege. A clean place for clean people. When visiting the city, give her a call. Mrs. Moore, proprietor, 321½ Indiana Avenue.

THE RICHARDSON & WARNER CAFE.

European and American, private dining room for parties. Breakfast from 6 to 9 lunch 12 to 1:30; dinner 6 to 8. Quick service. RICHARDSON & WARNER, Prop., 330 W. Michigan St. H. S Warner, Manager.

Dollar Package FREE

Man Medicine Free

You can now obtain a large dollar-size free package of Man Medicine—free on request.

Man Medicine cures weakness.

Man Medicine has cured thousands upon thousands of weak men. Man Medicine will cure you, restore you to full strength.

Man Medicine cures vital weakness, nervous debility, early decay, discouraged manhood, brain fag, backache, prostatitis, kidney trouble and nervousness.

You can cure yourself at home by Man Medicine, and the full-size dollar package will be delivered to you free, plain wrapper, with full directions how to use it. The full-size dollar package free, no payments of any kind; no receipts; no promises; no papers to sign. It is free.

All we want to know is that you are not sending for it out of idle curiosity, but that you want to be well, and become your strong, natural self once more. Man Medicine will do what you want it to do - make you a real man.

Your name and address will bring it; all you have to do is to send and get it. We send it free to every discouraged man. Interstate Remedy Co., 319 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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Entered at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class matter.

All matter should be addressed to

The Freeman Publishing Company,
INDIANAPOLIS, - INDIANA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1907

"Their Day in Court."

As we go to press, it looks as if the discharged soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry are to nave "their day in court."

The week has been full of spectacular events in the Senate. Senator Spooner made a really great speech in behalf of the President's constitutional right to separate the Negro soldiers from the army. Although he did not commit himself to the wisdom or justice of the act under the circumstances Senator Blackburn had the republicans "in the air" for twenty-four hours with a sensational amendment declaring that the President was fully authorized to make the discharge in the way he did, rounding up the democratic Senators solidly for the measure, facing a hopelessly divided republican party on the issue. Carmack, of Tennessee, sang his "swan song" in pyrotechnic fashion in support of the President and Tillman, who made an inglorious failure in the role of comedian, was flayed unmercifully by both parties, and succeeded admirably in making an ass of himself—or rather in further demonstrating the accuracy of nature's aim in that direction. Aldrich countered tellingly for the republicans, and gave the fiery, untamed democracy a "bad quarter of an hour" by threatening to inaugurate a sweeping investigation of the entire race question, inquiring as to whether the Negroes were being deprived of their constitutional rights; whether they are disfranchised, and whether they are discriminated against. Visions of another "force bill" loomed up alarmingly before the democratic eyes, but the panic was finally averted by the news that the Aldrich bomb was not to be exploded, as the administration and anti-administration republicans had reached an agreement, and a compromise amendment to be submitted by Senator Foraker would be unanimously supported.

II.

The Foraker "compromise" was as follows:

"Resolved, That without questioning the legality or justice of any act of the President in relation thereto, the Committee on Military Affairs is hereby authorized and directed by sub-committee or otherwise to take and have printed testimony for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts with reference to or connected with the affray at Brownsville, Tex., on the night of August 13-14, 1906."

The resolution is not materially different in purpose from the original Foraker measure. The President's course, inserted for the sake of harmony, does not in any sense modify or alter the main contention of the soldiers' friends, for the legal phrase has never been aggressively considered, save the portion already withdrawn—the denial of the right of the discharged men to ever enter the civil service of the government.

The situation crystallizes about the proposition to minutely investigate all of the incidents connected with the trouble at Brownsville—to bring out the whole truth, hurt or help whomsoever it may. If there are men guilty of murder, a searching inquiry will expose them; it will likewise establish the innocence of those who were not engaged in the violating, and furnish a basis upon which they may honorably re-enter the army and regain their rightful status. This—as we argued last week—is "the milk in the Brownsville cocoanut."

III.

Under the Foraker resolution, the main contention of the enlisted men is carried and a decisive victory is gained by the gallant Ohioan over the "standpatters" who wished to regard the affair as a closed incident. The abstract question of the legality of the President's act can be safely waived for the moment. The investigation will solve all mooted problems and even up the score. The accused men are to have now what they should have had at the outset—they are to have "their day in court." Their side of the story is to be told, with the world as an audience. The conspiracy of the citizens of Brownsville will be gone into, the responsibility of the commanding officers will be fixed, the justice or injustice of President Roosevelt will be established and the blame for every delinquency will be placed where it belongs. It is a great thing to be an American king, and be assured of "a day in court." In a spirit of calm satisfaction—not of petty reprisal, let us make the best of it. Senator Foraker, securing it, has served well his day and generation.

Let us hear from the men!

We worry most about the things that have not happened yet.

It happened on the 13th. Was the day a "hoodoo," or merely a coincidence?

The soldiers of the gallant Twenty-fifth are certainly entitled to "their day in court."

The Tuskegee Negro Farmers' Conference next month will be bigger and better than ever.

"Keep a steppin,' you"—and everybody else who hopes to get ahead in the struggle of life.

The fellow who tries to get something for nothing will find that the job is harder than working.

Put it down as a certainty—the four Negro regiments will not be mustered out of the United States army.

Was Capt. Macklin, of Company C, Twenty-fifth Infantry, sober on the night of August 13th, at Bronsville?

It looks as if the Negro end of the Jamestown Exposition is suffering from an overdose of "Jacksonianism."

The Southern people praise President Roosevelt with their lips, but their votes are far from him—and the republican party.

A radical in thought usually finds it expedient to be conservative in action. It is what happens in the long run that counts.

Let it not be forgotten that The Freeman is a national newspaper, treating national topics for a strictly national standpoint.

We might give the "written law" a chance, just to see how it works, before drawing so heavily upon the "unwritten" statutes.

Few Negroes took advantage of the temporary opening of the Door of Hope at the White House reception on New Year's Day.

The Negro can profitably follow this portion of John Wesley's religion: "Make all you can; save all you can; give all you can."

The Negro end of the Jamestown Exposition doesn't "look good" to the casual observer—and the Ides of May only ninety days away.

"The Horizon" has loomed up at Washington with Messrs. W. E. B. Du Bois, L. M. Hershaw and F. H. M. Murray as illuminators-in-chief.

It may be that Tillman has an idea that in making a quasi-defense of the Negro soldiers he may be able to pay a return visit to Chicago in peace.

Come to think of it, the soldiers on the frontier are not far behind the average Harvard student, when it comes to having a "high-lonesome" time.

It is for the innocent that we plead. As to the guilty, let the law take its course. Surely there is in this course nothing that condones a "conspiracy of silence."

The millionaires imbibe their sparkling champagne every day, but the "nickelaires" get just as much real satisfaction out of their schooner of lager beer.

A woman who has confidence in a lengthy marital engagement would be just the individual to hunt up when you have a gold brick or a salted mine to dispose of.

We are interested in knowing the truth as to the whereabouts and condition of the Twenty-fifth commanding officers on the night of the alleged riot at Brownsville.

It is to be hoped that no conscienceless wag, in commenting upon "The Horizon's" triplicate sponsorship, will make any insidious references to the "three tailors of Tooley street."

Now, if Secretary Taft had only gone to Brownsville at the outset, instead of the Garlingtons, Block-Blocksoms, et al—ah well, the old story of "what might have been!"

The "Unwritten law" is having a big run in the Southland. For a diversion, we would like to see a few of the written laws put into operation long enough to see what they look like.

The failure of a Brownsville grand jury to return an indictment against the men of the Twenty-fifth is a pretty good sign that no one under suspicion had even the smell of smoke upon his garments.

It matters little to what particular church a man or woman belongs, but how they conduct themselves, with reference to the laws of the land and in their dealings with their fellow-man, matters much.

The Louisville Herald says: "To prove that the rain falls on the just as well as the unjust, President Roosevelt took a ride the other day in the rain." Is that intended to be a boost or a knock?

There is strong ground for the suspicion that Assistant Attorney-General Purdy will not be content to have his place in history fixed by his Herculean services in connection with the Brownsville "investigation."

While he is handing them out, we would like to have a message from the President on the subject of "tariff revision." Surely, he has some thoughts touching this important theme that would be interesting and instructive.

The spectacle of Southern Senators rallying to the support of a republican President's attitude on a question involving the rights of Negroes is calculated to arouse the suspicions of the most confiding. It doesn't "look natural" to us.

President Roosevelt may win the empty plaudits of the South by refusing a square deal to the Negro troops, but from that benighted section the republican party will not secure one single, solitary electoral vote when election time rolls around.

A Southern exchange, in a feeble effort to be facetious, refers to them as "our national black guards." The old plantation owners can remember when they were proud to have their homes and loved ones watched over by the forbears of these same "black guards."

According to the Chicago Record-Herald, Hayti has not had a revolution for at least six weeks. Minister Furniss (who in private life is a physician of rare skill) must be administering some mighty soothing diplomatic dope to the natives of this "beautiful island of bye-and-bye."

Messrs. Thomas F. McGourin and W. P. Sheppard, of Pensacola, have been reappointed as United States marshal and United States district attorney, respectively, for the northern district of Florida—whereat the heart of Editor M. M. Lewey, of the esteemed Florida Sentinel, is made glad.

At the political stock exchange this week, Foraker presidential quotations went up several notches, with Fairbanks preferred steady with a big rise in prospect, after the present excitement over the army maneuvers has been quited. Bidding slow for Root, Taft, Cannon, Shaw and other stock previously offered at par.

The semi-annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Afro-American Council at Washington on the 10th was a gratifying success. The attendance was thoroughly representative of the highest purposes of the organization. The next regular session of the Council will be held in June in Baltimore.

Our protective organizations should find a common ground upon which they can present a solid front to the enemy. Our defense line can never be formidable as long as it is divided into antagonistic factions, with no homogeneity or definiteness of purpose. Results count for more in the long run than any specific method.

Major Penrose represents what there is of decency among the officers of the 25th Infantry. He indignantly denies the absurd rumor that there was a conspiracy on foot among the Negro soldiers to murder all of the white officers. No lie is too depicable for the press to stoop to in order to prejudice the country against the black boys in blue.

The only reason the so-called "race problem" puts our most astute statesmen "in a hole," is because they haven't the moral courage to meet it honestly and squarely, and attempt its solution on the basis laid down in Holy Writ. What structure, built of bogus material, after an illogical plan, and set out of plumb would you expect to stand in the fury of a storm?

When little-headed patrons kick on a carrier of the mail, solely on the basis of color and not upon quality of service, it is the bounden duty of the government to "stand pat" so firmly that the gang will think the rock of Gibraltar has been moved across the seas and placed at their door. No government can command respect that permits itself to be out-witted by a mob.

Let the black man bear in mind that "there isn't an ounce of color prejudice in the soil." The farmer is the most independent of mortals, and every market deals with him on equal terms with any other class of original producers. No nation can afford to "turn down" those that feed it. "Back to the farm" for the hustler who wants to taste the sweets of genuine equality.

The Negro who waded into a fog of blistering steam in a Louisiana railroad wreck and risked his life to save the life of a white engineer and who was honored with a gold medal by his white fellow-workmen in recognition of his brave conduct, simply serves as an additional illustration of what Senator Morgan pronounces the "natural aversion" existing between the white and black races.

Who shot Capt. Macklin? Has he really been shot, or is he merely trying to gain time to allow the inquiry into his whereabouts on the night of the Brownsville affray to cool off? Was he sober on that fateful night, or does current rumor do him injustice on that point? Let us have the court-martial of both Penrose and Macklin, for in the course of this investigation some spicy facts will inevitably crop out.

Rev. M. W. Gilbert, pastor of Mt. Oliver Baptist Church, New York, condense sa volume of wisdom in a single sentence when he says: "The only solution of these troubles that vex the South is the restoration of the Negro's ballot to him, the practice of even-handed justice and the cessation of Negro bait, now so prevalent in this country." When will the South cease to stand in its own light long enough to perceive this vital truth?

At Birmingham, Alabama, December 31, Dr. Booker T. Washington and Ben Tillman spoke on the same night—Washington addressing a great audience of whites and blacks at the Jefferson Theater, the largest and finest auditorium in the city, and Tillman speaking at the court house, to those of his own race who like the sort of stuff he dispenses. The club of colored citizens instrumental in having the "Wizard" come at that particular time is being highly praised for its shrewdness. Washington's speech practically offset any effect the mouthing of Tillman might have otherwise had upon the people. It was indeed a unique and gratifying incident, pleasing alike to the better leement of both races.

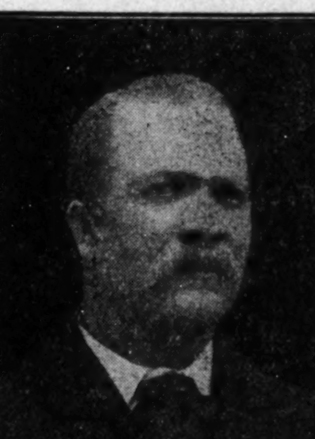
As a result of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, that the lynchers of Ed Johnson at Chattanooga are in contempt before that tribunal by virtue of the murder of a federal prisoner, Sheriff Shipp and his deputies and quite a number of "prominent citizens" are to be arrested and tried in a few days. The Department of Justice will prosecute them with all the vigor at its command, and it is pretty certain that somebody will meet with the punishment so righly deserved before the matter is ended. The State may be defied at will, but it is a dangerous pastime to go up against the federal government. It is not difficult to see why the South clings so tenaciously to the obsolete doctrine of States' rights. The nation has a way of reaching and "swatting murderers, even if the victim is only a poor Negro.

ARKANSAS BUSINESS LEAGUE

(Continued from First Page.)

low them to the end, as much as any other people. He pays taxes, as other people, and bears his share of responsibilities when it comes to his right to cast his ballot, and hold office, so long as he does the right thing.

"It is a thing impossible to convince the man who is prejudiced that there are good and bad in all races, and that the Negro race is no exception to the rule. We confess that there are far too many crimes committed by our people, and this comes as the result of too much ignorance and idleness among them. Let the better class of Negroes join with the law-abiding element of the other race and see to it that a stop is put to idleness on the part of our people. See to it that we have more and better schools for the training of the Negro youths. A very fine thing would be the compulsory educational law, especially for the Negro. It is the ignorant and idle Negro who commits the crimes which are committed, so far as the race with which we are connected is concerned. This class is always at the bottom of these race troubles, it matters not where they break out.



HON. J. E. RUSH.
Register of the United States Land Office, Little Rock, Ark.

"Just now there is a conflict going on between the advocates of higher education and the friends of industrial education. It is claimed by some of the advocates of industrial education that to make the race strong and successful more attention should be paid to industrial training for the Negro at the expense of higher education. If the Negro measures up to his possibilities; if he is to come up by the side of other races and hold his own; if he is to fill the place God has prepared for him in the development of this country and the working out of a greater civilization, one fact must be considered when it comes to the kind of education best suited for the Negro and that is, he must have the same kind of education that other races have had. He must grow up at the feet of the same master minds and drink deep at the same fountain from which others have drank."

Just at this time, when a crisis of the most serious nature confronts the race, it is refreshing to hear a leader of our people, in the heart of the Southland, speaking out so candidly and fearlessly on the vital questions that affect both races to the core. Dr. Conner concluded his inspiring address by quoting copiously from the figures of the census office, which showed the tangible progress of the race in the ownership of farms, homes, production of cotton and other important crops, in the marvelous reduction in his illiteracy and the rise of the black man in the professions, trades, industries and, finally, his phenomenal development in the arena of business, the vitalizing force that stirs every walk of life.

The address was one of the very best ever listened to by the people of Little Rock, and the salient portions were fully reported in the daily papers of the state capital and at Fort Smith, where Dr. Conner enjoys the confidence and respect of the whites to an extent given to few Negro leaders of his aggressive type in the Southland. They believe in him because they have found him honest, upright, wise in the conception of plans for the betterment of his people, skillful, diplomatic and tactful in their execution and withal a thorough-going Christian gentleman.

The Negro Business League of the State of Arkansas has been immeasurably benefited by the splendid convention just held and by Dr. Conner's clean-cut and able presentation of the issues it aims to solve. The organization is fortunate in having at its head a leader so broad-gauged and resourceful and whose influence radiates so helpfully in so many widely divergent pathways.

An honored guest of the League was Mr. Philip A. Payton, manager of the famous Afro-American Realty Company, of New York city, who is revolutionizing the embarrassing home conditions that have hitherto surrounded the colored people of the American metropolis.

DR. WILLIS E. STERRS

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

instinct of self-helpfulness. "Blood is thicker than water." The venture succeeded admirably. It now carries a stock valued at $12,000 and is the largest department store in the state controlled by a member of the race.

All the while Dr. Sterrs was building up a medical practice that grew like magic, and he was frequently called upon to perform delicate operations that required facilities of the most up-to-date type. Instruments, appliances and remedies he had in abundance, but he was not a little embarrassed by the want of a suitable hospital or sanitorium, where he could operate under satisfactory conditions and personally supervise the treatment of patients who needed special attention before and after the surgical portion of the work was performed. Following the successful outcome of an operation of hysterectomy in November, 1905, and the removal of a large lipoma from the wife of a well known citizen a few weeks later—both feats being favorably commented upon in the leading daily paper of Decatur—applications for surgical operations came in so rapidly that ampler provision for their accommodation could not longer be delayed. With a man of Dr. Sterrs' energetic and constructive turn of mind, to think was to act. On April 16, 1906, he opened the Cottage Home Infirmary—a model institution, with a full corps of assistants and trained nurses, and male and female wards and operating rooms. On the first day of the opening four delicate operations were performed, one in appendicectomy, one hysterectomy, one ovarectomy and one removal of extra-peritoneal fibroid. The pathological specimen of the ovarectomy weighed twenty-eight pounds. The business of the institution increased so rapidly that additional facilities were soon needed, and Dr. Sterrs was compelled to erect an annex and to materially enlarge the laboratory, obstetrical ward and other departments. Besides this, he found it necessary to organize a permanent staff of consulting surgeons, for the more important operations, in which roster is included the famous Dr. George C. Hall, of Provident Hospital, Chicago, who who makes frequent visits to Decatur at the call of Dr. Sterrs. Although numerous cases of the most dangerous character have been handled at the Cottage Home Infirmary, no mishap of any kind has occurred and the mortality has been surprisingly low—only 1 5-10 per cent. When it is remembered that it is only the very latest and most modern surgery that have made successful laparotomies possible, Dr. Sterrs is to be accorded the highest meed of praise for thus putting into practice such advanced ideas for keeping fully abreast—if not a little ahead—of the times as a master of the healing art and for maintaining an institution for the benefit of his race that ranks with the very best in the country.

Dr. Sterrs bears the distinction of being the organizer of the Alabama Medical Congress, which today is the most scientific Negro state organization in existence; also the promoter of the National Medical Association, which is doing a herculean work in checking the ravages of the race's most dreaded scourge—tuberculosis—and which, by inducing a closer study of the laws of health and an insistence upon improved sanitation in city housing is trying to lower the enormous death rate that is fast cutting us out of the advantages offered to other races by the reliable life insurance companies of the land. The Doctor has held many positions of trust and is now United States pension examining surgeon. He employs a host of young Negro men and women as managers of his business places and as salesmen and salesladies, milliners, dressmakers, pharmacists, nurses and stenographers, as well as domestic help. He is a devout Christian and a staunch Baptist; a member of the G. U. O. of O. F., the F. & A. M. and the Knights of Pythias. Though in no sense an agitator in the usual acceptance of the term, he is public-spirited to the last degree, standing up at all times for the manhood rights of his people and foremost in all movements looking to the practical eduaction, industrial uplift and moral elevation of the Negro. He is the owner of much desirably located real estate, such as business buildings on the main street of Decatur and valuable residence property. Dr. Sterrs is still a young man, but through fidelity to right principles of living and the habit of grasping opportunities by the forelock he has built deeply and firmly, having to his credit not only a financial rating of from $60,000 to $75,000 at Bradstreet's and Dun's, but enjoying the enduring love and confidence and gratitude of his fellow-man. Such a life is a success. The future of any people is safe in the hands of noble men like Willis E. Sterrs.

R. W. T.

The Stage

Rowland, the tramp juggler, is dangerously ill with la grip at York Hospital, York, Pa.

Eugene Clark was made an Elk January 9, being one of the forty candidates. He is also a well-known Knights of Pythias. Regards to all.

Mr. and Mrs. Babe Alexander at St. Louis entertained Mrs. Feme Russel, Miss Mayme Russell, Miss Wayne York and others of the "Smart Set" company.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hunn, who filled a week's engagement at the Polax Theatre, Omaha, Neb., were entertained at a reception given in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Broomfield, at their handsome residence in Capitol av.

Tom and Edith Drake, of the "Hottest Coon in Dixie" company, send best regards to Geo. and Mamie Thomas, of "The Original Nashville Students." Please write at once as per route. WAH-HOO.

Charles Santana, the Cuban comedian who has been with the Rabbit Foot Comedy Company, after closing a very successful season with the company as bass drummer and comedian, is now booked with the "Florida Blossoms" for the coming season. Regards to Campbell Brothers, Pearl Moppins and Georgia Dobbs.

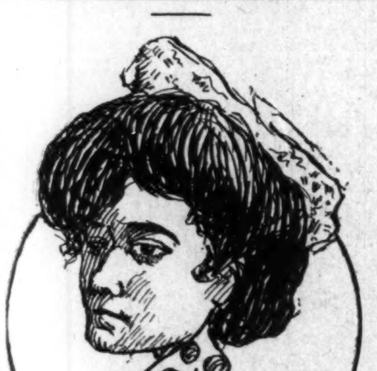
After a very successful season "A Rabbit Foot's Company" closed Monday of last week. Everybody is well pleased after a long season's work. J. W. Anderson, Joe Miller and Josiah Gayles were made K. of P.'s at Deland, Fla., with the assistance of Mr. William Johnson. The company sends regards to all friends, and Anderson wishes to hear from George Jones.

L. E. Gideon, the veteran theatrical promoter, is in New York city completing booking for his "Hottest Coon in Dixie" company for next season. He reports a successful season and predicts a phenomenal business for the season 1907-8. During his sojourn in New York he visited the "Rufus Rastus" company and was much pleased with the entertainment provided by them. After the show he entertained a party of friends headed by Tom Brown and Tom Logan at Nails'. Mr. Gideon can place a few more top-notch performers for next season, but is too busy to break in amateurs.

HOWARD M'CARVER'S BIG SOUTHERN COMEDY COMPANY.

We are now in our tenth week of success due to Howard McCarver and A. L. Eatham, owners, backed by a strong company. The marvelous Shields, wire and hoop artists, have joined us. We are carrying eleven people and every one is an artist in their line. We are all stopping at the best hotels and are booked solid to June. Regards to all friends.

THE FREEMAN GALLERY



ODESSA WARREN.

If things don't move just as you wish,
Don't sit and sigh; get up and push!
Just put your might against the wheel,
And grasp each holt with a grip of steel;
When things don't move just right.
—Garfield. T. Haywood.

AT THE ROOF GARDEN AT LEXINGTON.

The company is still holding its own, with Joseph Clark in the lead with "Build a Nest for Birdie." J. C. Hobbs created a favorable impression the past week with the solo "Beloved, Goodnight." Huldie Hicks is booming. The Clark Brothers musical team is the talk of the town. Gussie Clark is still rendering "Warm Spot." Prof. E. A. Mack is well pleased with the orchestra. Since Manager Eugene Clark rode the goat in the Elks he has had a severe cold, but is improving. James Wells, of Louisville, is with the company making good singing "Farewell, Goodbye."

THE PARKER AMUSEMENT COMPANY AT BRUNSWICK, GA.

We are here in the sunny South and we could not have selected a more suitable place to spend our vacation. We are here in Brunswick, Ga., right on the coast, where they have mild and pleasant weather. The rivers abound in fish, crabs, shrimp and oysters and we have lots of fun catching them and still more fun when eating. Then again we are in close proximity to the famous Jekyl Island Club, the richest club in the United States. The millionaires of the North are now on the island having a good time at their winter homes, which is just eight miles from Brunswick. The boys are all having a good time. Mrs. Georgia Wilson, the lady buck dancer, has gone to Nashville, Tenn., on account of the illness of one of her relatives.

We gave a show Tuesday night at Pitts Theatre to S. R. A. The boys and girls were in good spirits and made a good hit. Messrs. D. Walford and Willis Mosley deserve much credit for the courtesies shown us and they have promised us their continued support. Mr. Pitts treated us nicely and wants us to put on another show in the near future.

Our company consists of Price and Hughley's new act "The King of Siam I Am." The performers are Sam Henderson, Oily J. Owens, Willie Johnson (alias Spriggins), Wm. Moore (alias Torpedro), D. Hughley, R. Scott and R. Hoskins. Mr. Wm. Moore has been on the sick list, but he is out again. Our manager, Mr. Holmes, and the secretary, Mr. Gill, have just returned from Havana, Cuba. The boys will give another show in the near future in which Master Theodore Alford, son of Judge D. W. Alford, will participate. He is a good buck and wing dancer and the boys have decided to use him.

RUFUS RASTUS NOTES.

Word has reached this company that Mrs. Cecil Watts, a former member of this attraction, is sick and in need at Ybor City, Fla. The affair is in the hands of Mr. A. D. Byrd, who will investigate and take steps to send the unfortunate lady a substantial testimonial from her various friends here. * * Mrs. Susie Staples closes, Jan. 19, to accept a more lucrative position in New York City. * * Miss Carrie Roper Carter, a former Thespian, visited us last week. * * Browe & Navarro are a positive hit, and their every effort is provocative of applause. Miss Navarro is a talented danseuse and well up in character roles, while Mr. Brown is considered one of the most versatile performers of the race. * * Tony Byrd had a box party at Boston, Wednesday matinee. * * Bo Jangles Robinson is a constant visitor. I wonder why? * * Pete Staples and Allie Gillam send regards to their Chicago friends. * * During our Boston engagement of two weeks, this company has the credit of breaking two records for paid admissions. Guess that's going some. * * Harry Fidler is getting his material together for his usual Minstrel Summer starring tour. Somebody had better keep an eye on Fid. * * Ernest Hogan is creating a furore with his three new songs, "Ain't You Glad You're Living?" "Let Me Dream Dat Dream Again," and "Eve Handed Adam a Lemon." * * Beverly Housley is still setting traps. What kind of traps? Trap drums! (This is a new joke.) * * Is Ernest Hogan trying to get a corner on Chinese commedians? He has three of the four best, (Brown, Fidler and Logan, and George Catlin is the only one left. Is Uncle Rube figuring on a big Oriental musical comedy? Chow!

It is reported that Amy Leslie-Smith will rejoin us next week * * Of course it is none of our business, but it does seem coincidental that the day after Mrs. Fidler left for her home, Jake came through with two new suits of clothes and a new overcoat! * * Talk about funny jokers—no one in the company has ever suspicioned that Jimmy Worles was a Benedict, but when he arrived at Baltimore Sunday and he introduced a comely lady as "Mrs. Worles," and a bouncing baby of three months as "James Jr.," cheers and hats went up simultaneously. * * The Housley Brothers spent Sunday with relatives at Philadelphia, and report a splendid time. * * If we are to be guided by signs, Miss Bessie Oliver is more than likely to become "Mrs. ———" well, never mind his other name, but he is not a bass singer. * * Peter Eagan Staples as musical instructor is the right man in the right place, and is getting good results with the big musical number. * * Base Foster met an old-time friend in New York whom he had not seen for a long time, and it was with difficulty that we got him out of town. * * We are indebted to Col. R. W. Thompson for the many good and encouraging things said of us from time to time.

Chicago to New York in 10 Hours

Chicago-New York Electric Air Line Railroad Continues Its Wonderful and Unprecedented Success. Stock Now $35 a Share.

Work of Construction Progressing Rapidly--Steel Bridges Ordered for First Division--Track Laying Begins in La Porte.

Progress Of The Work.

Did you notice in last week's papers that two steel bridges had been ordered by the Co-Operatative Construction Company of the Modern Steel Company of Waukesha, Wis.? These two bridges were bought for the Chicago-New York Electric Air Line Railroad. Steel bridges are not bought to look at, but to use. The purchase is substantial evidence of the rapid progress which is being made in the work of construction.

If you will go over to La Porte you will find the city streets badly torn up. It can't be helped. We are building the La Porte "loop" by which cars will enter and leave the city.

The American Steel and Wire Company have the contract for the wire fencing needed between Chicago and Goshen, one hundred miles. Ten carloads of wire fencing is no small item, but it is not a circumstance to what will be needed to fence in the entire right of way to New York. This fencing alone, merely incidental to the building of a railroad, will cost more than $300,000.

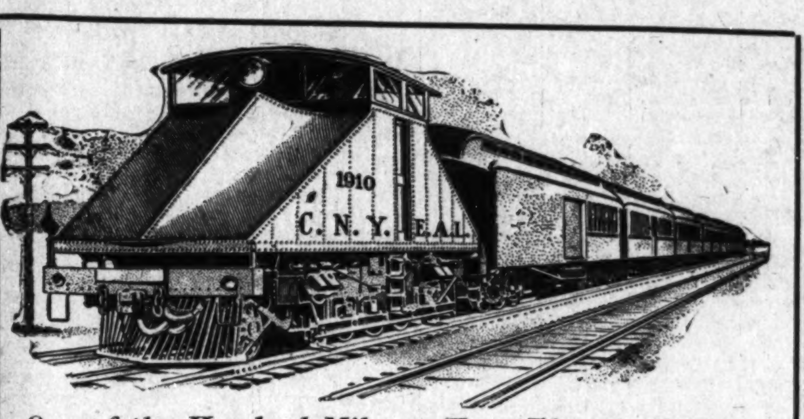
The first carload of spikes was ordered Tuesday of the Illinois Steel Company. Track laying will begin in earnest in a few days. Meanwhile the grading is being pushed toward Chicago as rapidly as possible; deeds for right of way purchases are being filed for record. All departments of the work are busy.

The building of this railroad has set the entire continent talking. The reception of the project has been very gratifying. Several thousand stockholders have already enrolled their names on the books of the company. Money is being received as fast as needed for building purposes. The sale of stock has increased from month to month since the start.

Road not an Experiment.

Read President J. J. Hill's letter to Governor Johnson of Minnesota, in which he emphasizes the country's needs. It appeared in the papers of Jan. 15. Here is his remedy for the traffic congestion: The construction of 15,000 miles of trackage every year for the next five years.

We are not going to build the 75,000 miles of trackage called for by this heroic remedy. We are only building 750 miles, or twice that counting the double tracks. But we are building a road that will have double the efficiency of a smular steam road. We are building a modern railroad to connect the two greatest traffic centers in the world by the shortest route that is practicable. The building of this twentieth century railroad involves no new problems in engineering. Not an untried device is necessary to the success of this project. An intelligent application of proven principles and tried devices will produce what we believe will be the most perfect and most profitable railroad in the world, certainly by far the shortest and fastest railroad between New York and Chicago. There is nothing new even in the method of financing the enterprise by the people at large, for that is precisely the method which financed the Civil War and had the endorsement of Abraham Lincoln



One of the Hundred-Mile-an-Hour Electric Engines that will take a Train to New York in 10 hours

BUYS TWO BIG STEEL BRIDGES.

New York Electric Air Line Lets Contract for Its First Spans.

Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 12.—Contracts for 3 Cooper E 50 specification bridges have been secured by the Modern Steel Construction company of Waukesha from the Co-operative Construction company. This latter company has the contract for building and equipping the New York Electric Air Line, and these are the first contracts for bridges let by this company. It is understood that thirteen other bridges of the same type will be ordered before long, the entire fifteen being intended for use on the first section, which includes the stretch from Goshen, Ind., to Chicago. Work on this section has been going on for some time near La Porte, Ind., and these first two bridges which have been ordered will be installed at that point. ...dent A. C. Miller of the railroad company ... President Jonathan D. Price of the [illegible] Milwa[illegible]

Every Mile a Paying Proposition

Every mile of this electric road will be a paying proposition as soon as it can be put in operation. A short steam road without traffic arrangenemts with other lines would starve to death, while an electric road on the same right of way would make money. Why is this?

It is because the operating expenses of an electric road are so much less than steam. It is because it costs a steam road at the very lowest calculation 25 cents every time it stops a train for passengers and from that up to several dollars. A steam-operated train can not afford to stop for the 5, 10, 15 or even 25 cent fares from which an electric road gets its greatest profits. The first section of the Air Line from Chicago to Goshen will prove one of the best paying local railroads in the country in addition to its share of the immense business which the completed trunk line will command.

You Can't Afford to Wait.

Buy your stock now, while it can be purchased for $35. You surely want a part in this great popular movement to connect Chicago and New York with a modern electric railroad. You may be waiting, perhaps, until the work has progressed further. DON'T DO IT. You cannot afford to wait. Today you can buy for $35 Next month stock may cost you $40. If you wait until the road gets in operation as far as La Porte there is no telling what the stock will cost you. This great railroad is being built by the people without a bond issue. Don't wait too long. The advance will be steady and rapid.

Let us send you FREE for three months the AIR LINE NEWS.

The most unique and inspiring safeguard by which this investment is surrounded is the following clause which appears on each stock certificate:

> This certificate will be accepted in payment for transportation to the amount of the par value of the shares of stock represented hereby, and at current tariff rates, over any part of the road in operation.

General Counsel.

Ira C. Wood, Marquette Bil'g, Chicago, has been retained as general counsel for the Chicago-New York Electric Air Line Railroad.

Charles W. Chase, Borland Building, Chicago, will continue as general counsel for the Co-Operative Construction Co.

General Offices.

Frederick H. Wood, Sales Agent, 544, 545 and 546 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill. Night entrance 260 Dearborn Street.

ALL OFFICES OPEN UNTIL 8 P. M.

Branch Offices.

GABLE & CLINTON, 617 Tractional Terminal Building, Indianapolis. Ind.; M. D. Wood, 1010 Pabst Building, Milwakee, Wis.; W. F. Porter, Lincoln, Neb.; Wm. Block, 319 Garfield Building, Cleveland, Ohio; Hancock & Co., Inc. 1006 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.; Burr Bros, 608-609 Flatiron Building, New York City; Chas. E. Reiss. 308 Apollo Building, 233 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; M. Brook Jacobs, 1016 Pennsylvania Building, Philadetphia, Pa.; C. H. Dodd, 107-8 Manhattan Building, DesMoines, Iowa; Western Surety and Adjustment Co.; 345 Railway Building, Minneapolis, Minn., and 444 Edicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.; G. W. Clapp, 105 Merchants' Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. Geo. Loomis, 618 Monadnock Block, Chicago; N. P. Wilson, 305 West First Street, Los Angeles, Cal.; Pacific Coast Repr sentative; George C. Higgins, 500 Moffatt Block, Detroit, Mich.; John G. Forsyth, 1631 Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, O.

PURCHASE COUPON.

GABLE & CLINTON,
617 Traction Terminal Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed find $...................

in...............(say whether full or partial) payments for...............

shares of stock of the Chicago-New York Electric Air Line Railroad.

Name...............................

Address...............................

....

The Freeman, January 26.

How You Can Buy Stock---Now

WE ARE OFFERING THE FULL PAID NON-ASSESSABLE $100 PAR VALUE STOCK OF THE

Chicago-New York Electric Air Line Railroad Company

ON THE FOLLOWING EASY TERMS:

$ 35 buys	1 Share, pay down $	3.50 and $	3.50 per month for 9 months
105 buys	3 Shares pay down	10.50 and	10.50 per month for 9 months
175 buys	5 Shares pay down	17.50 and	17.50 per month for 9 months
350 buys	10 Shares pay down	35.00 and	35.00 per month for 9 months
875 buys	25 Shares pay down	87 50 and	87 50 per month for 9 months
1,750 buys	50 Shares pay down	175.00 and	175.00 per month for 9 months

You can contract for any number of shares, paying for them in the same proportion. You can pay more down and more per month if you desire, or you can pay in the entire balance due at any time, when a certificate will be issued. All applications should be sent and remittance made payable to

GABLE & CLINTON, 617 Traction Terminal Building,
Indianapolis, Ind

COUPON FOR Further Information.

GABLE & CLINTON,
617 Traction Terminal Building,

....

I am interested in your railroad project, and if my request will not obligate me in any way, I shall be glad to receive further information.

Name...............................

Address...............................

....

The Freeman, January 26.

FOR BENEFIT OF SINGER.

Mrs. Cecil Watts, who is in destitute circumstances at Ybor City, Fla., wrote Mr. A. D. Byrd of her condition last week, and within twenty minutes the members of the Rufus Rastus Co. had contributed the following:

Harry Fidler	$ .50
Matt Housley	.50
J. L. Hill	1.50
Lester Walton	.50
H. L. Gillam	1.25
Marie Young	.50
Ernest Hogan	1.00
Georgie Mickey	.50
Alice Cahill Mackey	1.00
Beverly Housley	.50
Sarah Green Byrd	1.25
Allie Gillam	.50
A. D. Byrd	1.00
Lucretia Knox	.50
Carita Day	1.00
Odessa Warren	.75
Angelo Housley	.75
Henry Troy	1.00
Tom Brown & Navarro	2.00
Maude Hopkins Turner	.50
Jimmie Worles	.75
Loretta Turner	.50
Frank T. Brown	1.25
Bessie Oliver	.50
Tom Logan	.50
Ernest Richardson	.50
Prof. and Mrs. Freeman	1.00
Little Valdo Freeman	.25
Susie Staples	.50
Elwood C. Knox	1.00
Chip Ruff	.50
Billy Moore	.25
Joe Swartz	.25
Madam Wilkes	.50
Joe Daly	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. Will Wilkins	1.00

For the benefit of professional friends, desiring to write Mrs. Watts personally, her address is Ybor City, Fla., care General Delivery.

Madame Ellis's
Face Bleach,
Warranted Harmless and Guaranteed to give satisfaction.
$1.00 Per Bottle $1.00
Trial Size 50c.
Ellis's Face Cream
25c per box.
Mail Orders promptly attended to.
Address 157 Euclid Ave.,
Cleveland. Ohio.

Senator Foraker is "coming some" as a presidential candidate. He is shrewd enough to deny, however, that he si a candidate. "Early birding" has its advantages.

FOUND AT LAST

A Remedy that Not Only Relieves, but Cures.

Carter's Rheumatic Remedy,

[BLODAU'S MANUFACTURE.]

Cures Rheumatism in all its Forms, also Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidney and Stomach.

Has Cured Others--Will Cure You.

Carefully prepared by Registered Pharmacist, under the supervision of the manufacturer, who has had Thirty-Five Years of practical experience in the Drug Business, has compounded many thousands of Physicians' prescriptions and private recipes for Rheumatism and attending ailments. This experience, with close observation of their effects, has produced the Remedy, which not only gives relief, but cures. Therefore we say:

A Cure Found at Last.

DAN CARTER, a well-known Patrolman for many years in the city of Indianapolis, had Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble of Five Years' standing, when not confined to bed was on crutches, is now completely cured and on duty.

PRICE—Large Bottles, 40 to 80 doses, two to four weeks' treatment - - $1.00
Dry in packages, to make one quart of medicine, by mail - - - 50c

ROBERT BLODAU.

Labatory 402-404 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
Established 1882. New Telephone 1692.

☞To be had at your Druggist or, on receipt of price, Dry Packages can be sent by mail; Liquid by express.

THE STAGE.

By "WOODBINE."

THE BEGINNING OF COLORED THEATERS.

When Robert Cole, the distinguished actor, first visited the Pekin theater at Chicago before it was destroyed by fire and replaced by the New Pekin, he exclaimed: "This is the beginning of colored theaters." He was the guest of the owner, Robert T. Motts, on that occasion and I admit that I was amazed at what I heard from the lips of the greatest stage actor-philosopher of his race. I disagreed, only to be convinced that there was a real theater in the Windy City by the lakes. The venture thus far has been encouraging and it seems to me that the next venture should be in New York by all means. It would not be too much to suggest that if such an effort was put forth by John E. Nail through the Afro-American Realty Company, which is booming just now, it would fill our hearts with pride and keen expectancy. It would be easy to reason that Philip A. Payton, Jr., the hustling manager of the company, would be able to find a suitable site even in the rocky hills of Harlem. At the same time and almost in the same breath we can turn our eyes toward Brooklyn. There the Afro-American Investment and Building Company could erect a handsome theater under the direction of Fred R. Moore that would make the New Pekin blush if it were not for the Western thrift in colored theatricals that have long since left the New Yorkers to begin like babies, as followers, to catch up with Chicago. T. Thomas Fortune, who is a stockholder in this company, having moved from Red Bank, N. J., back to the busy city, and who as a threatening playwright is sleeping like Jerome, could then easily supply his friends with the unfinished drama he had promised. Of a Tom Fortune play I would have my doubts after reading one of his short stories in the New York Age. This I aver, excusing him as an editorial writer who is still the rage. Then, turning our eyes to Philadelphia, to say nice things for the Tribune to comment upon to keep the paper in demand, I venture to say that Editor Chris. J. Perry might easily head a syndicate to build a colored theater that could be managed by his anxiety-stricken handy man, G. G. Williams, Esq. Crossing the ocean from New York to Boston and entering the city by the muddy stream in the harbor, it would be hard to find a desirable site for a theater at present north of Cambridge street, where the tony colored people are more or less scattered. But there is plenty of money in Boston to build a theater. Lots of it. And culture. There's lots of that, too, and it's the greatest musical center imaginable. St. Louis remains poor ever since the Fair, and there is Lawrence, Kans., George Walker's home. Walker could build a theater for his wife, Ada, to be the star of a stock company, sidetracked as a regular family affair. Now let us think—is there anything we've missed? Don't speak of music halls. In my mind even the thought of Buffalo gives me the headache—such a headache I dare not express my sentiments.

These places should soon be supplemented by small polite vaudeville theaters in a temperance zone. Then there should come about an alliance between the church and the theater, which is a slow argument at present to present to preachers who have reached the age of sixty. But by a continued pouring in and pouring out from theater to church and leaving a little change on the collection table a cordial feeling will greet us by and by. Is everybody happy? I tell you the coming of colored theaters is going to be the greatest thing in the world to create a Hogan sentiment. Crowds of white trash will be turned away for well-to-do colored folks and rich white people, who come in automobiles, like they do at Motts' New Pekin in Chicago, to occupy seats purchased months ahead. It's fun they want—eternal fun—and a colored theater will be the everlasting place to get it. No S. H. Dudleys of Smart Sets or Clarence Powells of minstrelsy will be needed as drawing cards. The theaters themselves will Ed. Gren will not be needed to fix and plan, as all new ideas will be invented by a vitalizer. No heavy dramas by Jesse Shipp or heavy music by Prof. Freeman or rag-time ditties by little Joe Jordan of Chicago will be needed to add general tone to the amusement of those who come to hear and see the same results from a new young school of unknown recruits who will then be given a chance. All we need is capital and America will have one endless chain of Jap theaters that shall not be cut off.

Sylvester Russell.

from the Black Hussars. When Mr. Smith was called on for a speech, all he could do was cry, and with tears rolling down his cheeks he said: "Members, I thank you." Other presents he and his wife received were a box of cigars, handkerchiefs, combination shaving outfit, lady's scarf, a purse for carrying stationery, etc., etc.

As the week rolled on the members were entertained by different affairs, and the week drew to a close by Mrs. Etta Minor Clermonto, on New Year's night, after the show, entertaining the company at an egg-nog supper in honor of her birthday, and to say that we had a fine time would be putting it mildly. Among the presents she recived were a fur collar, handkerchiefs, a hatpin and holder, lady's scarf, Japanese silk collars, gloves, etc. Napoleon Johnson was toastmaster, and among the subjects called on for members to speak on were:

Jennie Allen Claybrooks, on "First experience in the show business.

Alice Leslie Carter, on "Club work vs. vaudeville."

Alice Allen, on "As a member of a big production."

Alphonse Claybrooks, on "Stranded with a company."

Frank Miller, on "Experience as orchestra leader."

Harry Simmons, on "Experience of a trap drummer."

A. Hickman, on "Musicians."

William Bolden, on "Responsible and unreliable musicians."

Chas. Brady, on "First experience in vaudeville."

Mrs. Smith, on "Her experience with performers."

of minstrels."

James Jones, absent.

Henderson Smith, on "First newspaper news from America, his past experience with musicians and the origin of the 14 Black Hussars."

Frank Clermont, on "Bandmaster

Mrs. Clermonto made a very thankful speech and Napoleon Johnson closed by summing up all that had been said, and, after another round of egg-nog and cake, which was made by Mrs. Smith, every one left well pleased with the time spent so pleasantly, and wishing that Mrs. Clermonto may live to enjoy many more such birthdays, and, of the presents, "May, she live long to wear them."

I am glad to state that we have many professional friends on this side. All those who have the "get-up-and-go" are working and doing finely and the treatment is so fine that many never think of going back to the States.

Among friends who have called on us are Miss Ida Forcen, Mr. Watts and other members of the "Kentucky Four," the members of "The Virginias," Rastus and Banks, and at this writing Chas. Davis, of the team of Goggin and Davis, and partners are paying us a call.

We have had glad wires from Billy McClain, the Brittons and many oth-

roars with applause and screams. He is a recognized and sensational comedian. "Slim" Henderson, the very clever young comedian, is leaving the audiences in storms of applause and laughter and is making good with the very popular coon song, "I'd Rather Be On the Outside Lookin' In Than On the Inside Lookin' Out." What he fails to get out of a song is not necessary to make a hit. It is not necessary to say anything of David Smith, for everybody knows him. He is without an equal in eccentric stage work. He is without a superior in neat dancing and proper stage deportment. Benj. W. Lee is still making good with his slow and droll way and is causing a great sensation with his baseball gag. Oscar Cameron, one of the oldest comedians on the road today, is still funny and his bass voice is unsurpassable. Kid Langford is known to all the professional world as a real, genuine comedian. His careless and funny way of approacning the stage wins for him the applause and praise of every one. He is original in all of his stage deportment. It is very seldom that he is not encored the fourth time. Our olio is still the grandest and most sensational of its kind. When Arthur Maxwell, the first number of the olio, finishes his bicycle act there is but little left for other bicycle riders to do. He is recognized as the best in the business. The Alabama Quartette is up to its former standard. They are putting on the "Napinee" act with great success. They are well organized and work steadily. Kid Langford, the manager, deserves much credit for its organization.

Alonzo Moore, the "Black Herman," better known as "Whirlwind Lonnie," is yet doing feats that seem almost miraculous. He is in a class by himself as a magician. His illusion trick is an idea of his own and different from all others. "Juggling" Johnson, the hoop king, is still making good everywhere. Mr. Johnson is now numbered among the best hoop controllers of the century. Mr. Johnson is also quite an addition to the band as cornetist. Slim and Earthquake the whirlwind buck dancers, are taking the country by storm.

Billy Kersands, the real "varmint," is still on the road. Look out for him. He is dangerous. It will not his support is right. Jas. H. Wilson, our solo cornetist, is receiving much praise for his two latest hits, "United" and "The Bugle Call." Prof. Jas. Lacy has the very distinguished pleasure of having the best minstrel band on the road. He is still keeping up his magnetic power of drawing musicians. He is loved by all of his members.

Lloyd Cooper is still causing the very soul to move on hearing his very sweet and low bass. Mr. Cooper is the master of the tuba. His many years of experience in the musical business has caused him today to be the oldest and best tuba player in the business. Chas. Crossen is filling his position well as trombonist in band

WANTED

FOR THE BIG CITY SHOW

HAGANBECK SHOWS

40-PEOPLE-40

Comedians, Good Singers,
Ten Girls With Good Voices,
Musicians for Band and Orchestra.

Everybody Must Be First-Class.

Address P. G. LOWERY,

Care of THE FREEMAN OFFICE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Richards & Pringle's Minstrels

Wants Immediately

Clarionet Player TO DOUBLE BAND and ORCHESTRA.

Usually Have an Opening for Strictly First-Class

MINSTREL PEOPLE.

The Ghost walks regularly every Sunday Morning.

This Show never closes. Whisky Punishers Steer Clear.

Ticket advanced to reliable people.

CHARLES BURTON, wire your address.

Communicate per route in The Freeman.

NOTICE.

We, TRIBLE and MARSHALL, wish to state that they are not and have not been under the management of

WILL MARION COOK.

We are en route with *Cole and Johnson's Shoo-Fly Regiment,* but will be seen in Vaudeville in May, if it doesn't rain.

Yours in fun,

ANDREW TRIBLE and MATT MARSHALL.

"THE SMART SET" COMING TO PARK THEATRE.

At the Park Theatre, for three days, commencing Jan. 31, the "Smart Set," America's premier colored organization of fun makers, will appear in the latest and best musical comedy drama, entitled "The Black Politician." The play is excrutiatingly funny, bubbling over with catchy songs and hilarious merriment. The plot deals with the efforts of two rival candidates who are running for the office of mayor, one of them, Hiram Grindle, in order to enhance his chances of election, secures the services of a prominent New York politician named Ward Heeler. Ward Heeler, at the twelfth hour, fails to put in an appearance and Hiram is in sore straits. He appeals to Walker Ties who is his friend and who is financially embarrassed, to help him. He singles out Hezekiah Doo, an itenerant race track tout, who agrees to take charge of Grindle's campaign. Hezekiah knows little if anything about politics, but he manages to win the day for his client. Hezekiah also steps into the breach and acts as jockey for Grindle, who has a horse entered in the Great Election Day Handicap. Hezekiah is portrayed by S. H. Dudley, an exceptionally adroit and irresistible comedian. The vocal numbers are all up to date and of the tuneful sort that everybody whistles and hums. There is a supporting company of sixty people, a well drilled chorus and the scenic investiture and stage settings are lavish in the extreme. Despite the great cost of this production there will be no advance in the prices of admission and the usual matinees will be given.

ANOTHER LOGAN STORY ON HOGAN.

(By Tom Logan.)

Ernest Hogan, who, by the way, has one of the most complete and expensive libraries owned by any colored man in New York city, was reading one of Scott's works recently, when one of those fellows who want to appear smarter than they really are, dropped in and insisted on talking literature, much to Hogan's disgust, he being deeply engrossed with the work before him. Determined to suppress him, Uncle Rube asked:

"Are you fond of Scott?"

"Indeed, he is my favorite author."

"How remarkably strange! He is mine, too. Have you ever read his 'Midlothian'?"

"Certainly."

"Have you read 'Ivanhoe'?"

"Sure."

"And 'The Abbott'?"

"Twice."

"'Kenilworth'?"

"Years ago."

There was a moment of silence, during which time Hogan did a powerful lot of thinking. Finally he asked quickly:

"Have you read his latest and best work?"

"How stupid of me, I did not know he had written anything lately."

"You surely are stupid not to know. Why, it is advertised all over town."

"What is its name?"

"Scott's Emulsion," cried Ernest, as the young know-all beat a hasty retreat, forgetting to pick up his cigarette butt in his mad rush for the door.

Scene from "The Smart Set" which comes to the Park January 31, 1907, for three days.

FOURTEEN BLACK HUSSARS.

After a most pleasant trip, we opened at the Grand Theater, Glasgow, Scotland, in the pantomime, "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe" and "The House that Jack Built," December 5, and as the pantomime was such a success and our act made the biggest hit, Mr. Karno, the producer, wanted to keep us for the full run of the play, which is twelve weeks, but Henderson Smith, our acting manager, had the time shortened two weeks in order that we may commence our European tour, owing to the weather being too bad upon our people in Scotland.

Now that Xmas and New Year's are over I must say the only thing we missed was home folks and friends, for we were so royally entertained it made us think of the good old States. The difference here is every one has New Year's for gala day and the week following are the holidays. On Xmas eve, as it was the birthday of our genial manager, Henderson Smith, just before we went on for our turn he was called into the dressing room, as if the members had struck and refused to work. He and his wife came in all excited and then Harry Simmons made the presentation speech and gave him a gold Masonic watch charm, engraved as a memento

ers who were glad of our success and wish us much more.

The Freeman, the old reliable, is looked for very earnestly and the wish of all is that you had a merry Xmas and happy New Year, is the good tidings of the 14 Black Hussars. We hope to see these notes in the columns of The Freeman, and we are always glad to hear from friends.

BILLY KERSANDS' MINSTRELS

The famous Billy Kersands Minstrels are meeting with success everywhere. Our show is now having one of the most prosperous seasons that it has ever witnessed. We are commonly known as the "Climax of the twentieth century." Our band is without a doubt the best one on the road engaged in similar work, not speaking of the orchestra; just leave that to our followers, for it certainly leaves a warm spot for the succeeding one. We are now on the verge of entering the Eastern States. We have quite a number of boys from the East, so you can imagine seeing our jolly crowd eager to once more enter the golden gates.

As usual, our comedians are "cleaning up" and making it hard for their contemporaries. When Billy Earthquake enters the stage in his original and funny way the house usually

and orchestra. Mr. Chas. T. Watts is hard to surpass with the viola. W. C. Miller is playing his part well as trombonist in band and second violinist in orchestra.

W. A. Law, the Georgia boy, is representing his State as first trombonist and baritone singer in chorus. Skip Ferrell, the black Billy Clifford, is still holding his own. Skip Ferrell and Jakie Smith constitute the strongest battery on the road. J. A. Watts is there with the goods with the cymbals.

Walter Watkins, the band "rounder," is making good with the euphonium in band and saxophone in orchestra. He is also director of the chorus.

B. S. Gaten is using the stick (clarinet) with much skill and talent. He is a wonder to the public.

AT THE NEW PEKIN.

"In Zululand," the big, new production at the New Pekin Theater, State and 27th streets, Chicago, rounded out its second week with a record-breaking attendance. This bright and tuneful piece is one of the most pretentious yet staged at this playhouse, and that the efforts of Mr. R. T. Motts to build up a high-class place of amusement for South Siders is appreciated can be seen any night along about the time the box office opens.

Coming Soon to Your City

The greatest Negro enterprises traveling. My two shows, "A Rabbit's Foot Company and Funny Folk Co. watch for the two Big Funny Shows touring the country in their own private cars. Can always place good performers and musicians. Address Pat Chappelle as per route or home office, 1054 W. Church street, Jacksonville, Florida.

The music of "In Zululand" is bright, catchy and tuneful, the composers, Will Marion Cook. Joe Jordan and James T. Brymm, having outdone themselves in this regard. Some of the most popular hits in this line are "Gee Whiz, Ain't It Tough to be Poor?" "Wid de Moon," "Recipe for Love,"" "Likin' Ain't Like Lovin'," "Moon, Moon, Moon," and "Jungleland." In the concerted effects the finale of the second act, "Off to Zululand," is beautiful as is the opening chorus of the third act. "The Coronation Hymn" is also an impressive piece of musical composition.

All of the old Pekin favorites have particularly good parts in this offering. Harrison Stewart, Lottie Grady, Leona Marshall, Jerry Mills, Lawrence Chenault, J. F. Mores, and Nettie Lewis are winning new friends nightly by their spirited performances. The staging of "In Zululand" is in the hands of that past master of stagecraft, Mr. J. Ed. Green, who has excelled all previous efforts in this direction. It is probable that "In Zululand" will be the offering for some time at the New Pekin.

THE WASHINGTONS IN GERMANY

Hamburg, Germany, Dec. 22, '06.

We went from London, England, to Scotland, and from there to Germany. The weather has been fine all winter and we have seen a little snow once or twice and that was here in Hamburg. We have crossed the Atlantic three times and this makes the third Christmas that we have been on this side. I like it over here fine because a "spade" can go any place he likes in Germany more than in England, for there are so many American "fofays" in England now that they make it hard for "spades."

My wife and I have done some traveling since we left Indianapolis—all over the United States, Canada, Ireland, Scotland, France and all the largest places in England. Starting with next summer, we are booked all through Germany, Russia, Vienna, Budapest, Norway and Sweden. We have eighteen people—eight ladies and ten men—all colors of the "spade" race, from the blackest to the whitest. We top the bill all over. We only do one show a night on the continent, time of turn twenty-five to thirty minutes. The name of our company is "A Trip to Coontown." My wife joins me in regards to Indianapolis and St. Louis friends.

DANIEL E. WASHINGTON.

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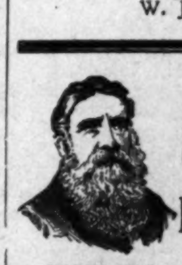

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To any one who will write to us—a postal will do—we will send a full size box of
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N THE WORLD OF SPORT

BY JOHN L. FOOTSLUG

HISTORY IN BRIEF OF NEGRO JOCKEYS.

In the days of long ago the Negro rider predominated and the white jockey was kept very much in the background.

In the days of Isaac Murphy, the greatest jockey in the history of racing, his following was as large as any of the latter-day pigskin artists. And after Murphy such boys as Perkins, Conley, Winkfield, Williams and Hicks, and many other good ones of color, came and went.

Nowadays, however, the Negro jockey does not receive much vogue. Possibly the best boy in the saddle is Leroy Williams, now riding free-lance at Emeryville, Cal.

But this Williams is no Isaac Murphy. He does not get a chance to be. Owners these days do not like to entrust their good horses to Negro riders, for it seems as if every time they have a leg up every white boy tries to throw them over the fence and out of the race.

No matter how good a horseman a colored lad may be, he can not help getting into jams and pockets with a bunch of rough-riding white kids doing their best to put him out of business. In consequence good horses under Negro jockeys are liable to sustain severe injury in a race where there is not much at stake for the owner.

For a colored lad to be a good jockey these days he must be a superior horseman. He has to be as brave as a lion and possess the nerve of cast iron. He must be a fighter from the drop of the hat, for if he is not the white element in the jockey room will mighty soon put him out of business.

This Leroy Williams is such a lad as here described. But he is of more than normal height and is filling out rapidly and, of course, his riding days are numbered. Now, with difficulty, he makes about 105 pounds, and in another season or so he will have to retire. Leroy, unlike the run of most of our colored riders, is saving his money, and when forced out of the game he will retire with a competence.

Spike Barnes, who now resides in Columbus, O., was a great rider in his day. "Soup" Perkins, in his day, could get everything there was in any man's horse out of him and was in great demand until he went the booze route.

Winkfield, when he rode for Corrigan, was considered the greatest horseman ever seen in the Middle West. He grew too heavy to ride here, but now he is winning fame and money in Russia.

"Tiny" Williams, now a memory, was considered in his time to be one of the greatest handlers of young horses in the business. Every youngster he ever rode ran kindly for him and he was one of the best posted boys that ever took orders from a starter.

Hicks, a development of the winter game at the New Orleans fair ground and a sensation in the East, grew heavy so rapidly that he retired before he even got a chance to tour this country properly. He was a good rider, however.

FITZSIMMONS TO FIGHT

Bob Fitzsimmons, that grand old man of the prize ring, and winner of more than forty-seven battles, is to fight again. He has been matched to fight Tommy Burns in Philadelphia in a six-round bout on March 16.

Though forty-five years old, Bob is still strong and possesses that terrible wallop that made him famous, and though his hands have gone back on him, critics believe he is capable of defeating Burns in a six-round battle.

Tommy Burns and Fitz were matched a year ago to fight before Tom O'Rourke's club at Essington. Both trained hard, but on the very day of the match the Governor of Pennsylvania interfered. Burns went West to fight in Los Angeles and Fitzsimmons gave up the game temporarily.

A week ago Fitzsimmons wired saying that he would take on any of the heavies in the ring, barring only Jeffries, for any distance at any weight and on any reasonable terms.

Burns was first to take up that challenge. He had just come to Philadelphia and took in the fight between Murphy and Corbett. He was surprised to see such a crowd drawn by a six-round fight.

Billy McCurdy, manager of the New Philadelphia Sporting Club, which is erecting the largest clubhouse there, saw Burns and offered him a match. Burns accepted on the spot and named Fitzsimmons. Fitzsimmons was traveling with his show in Missouri, and at first declined the fight on the ground that he would have to break up his show and go into hard training.

But McCurdy's argument must have been weighty enough to turn the scale, for Fitz accepted his terms last night.

The club has agreed to give the fighters a guarantee, with a percentage privilege. Interest in this mill is growing fast. Bob has hosts of friends throughout the East, who will back him heavily, despite the rumors that he stands no chance against the clever little Burns.

Bob has always taken good care of himself, and there is every reason to believe that he can go six fast rounds with his proposed opponent.

—Gans Favors Corbett.—

Joe Gans, who is now in New York, announces that he will leave for Nevada in a few days to prepare for his battle with Jimmy Britt, to take place in Tonopah on March 17. The rival fighters, as it is known, will battle for a purse of $25,000, of which the winner will receive 60 per cent. Gans considers Young Corbett a better boxer than Kid Herman and thinks Tommy Murphy a better man than Corbett and offers to bet $500 that Herman will lose in his fight with Corbett.

Mr. Joseph Gans Visited the Sporting Editor of the Chicago American

AND THE OFFICE BOYS PROVED HOW PROWESS MAKES ALL FORGET COLOR

Life in a newspaper office is usually dull.

Earthquake news comes in, hurricanes are reported, but the office boys and tre staff generally are used to such things. They don't get excited.

Even Mr. Rockefeller's golf score or the latest divorce in society "leaves them cold," as the French say.

But it was different when Mr. Joseph Gans, the young colored gentleman who fights with his fists, came in socially to call upon the sporting editor and to have ten photographs taken.

To the casual editor passing by in the depths of his sporting ignorance the thin young Negro, rather tall for his weight, suggested in his slanting face rather an Egyptian profile than a champion lightweight.

But the office boys, barometers of the news and of public sentiment, knew better.

They lost their listless air; they became almost human.

"There is Gans. That's the one, he is the champion," the whisper spread about. There was no more carrying of copy, the office boys' vitality was all centered in their eyes and ears as the young Negro walked to the sporting editor's desk with consciousness of his importance plain upon him, and then languidly wandered farther on to be photographed in many manly attitudes.

Others as well as office boys were interested in the young man of African blood. He has proved that he can thrash any other man of his weight in the world. He weighs only a hundred and thirty pounds or less. But, wherever he goes, with his keen eye, long arms and quick movement, blacks and whites and yellows must all say, "Yes, Mr. Gans, one hundred and thirty pounds of you can beat a hundred and thirty pounds of any other color on this earth just now."

Of course, prize fighting isn't the greatest thing in the world. It is, in fact, deplorable, viewed from the standpoint of several thousand years from now.

There are other things today more important to human beings than the ability to hit hard.

But there is none the less a useful lesson in the visit of Mr. Gans to the sporting editor, in the abject, unnatural politeness of the office boys, and in the eager staring and waiting of men on the sidewalk outside.

The lesson is this, a good lesson for office boys, and grown men and all kinds of people:

Do something in this world, and you will be something.

An ordinary young colored man attracts little attention; it is even considered just and proper for any man of a lighter color to consider himself superior. But let the colored man's name be Gans, let that name be whispered, and there arises in the imagination of the beholder a ring with ropes around it. A white gentleman is lying flat on his back, while somebody counts ten, and a great crowd of white men hail a black one as the world's champion at his weight.

Do something in this world and it will recognize you, whether you are black, or white, or yellow, or spotted.

Gans makes the office boys forget his color with his fists.

Byron made the world forget his club foot with his verses.

Pope made women forget his hideous feeble body with his intellect.

Cromwell's warts, the deformity of Epictetus, the hunchback of King Richard, the deplorable skinniness of Bernhardt in early life, all these and many other defects are forgotten when real achievement comes to wipe them out.

Mr. Joseph Gans, making the best of those long arms that will be shortened in the process of evolution, has written his name in golden letters in the brain of the office boy.

You who read this may do the same in brains more mature, and more worth while, if you will make as good use, as plucky, determined, temperate, persevering use of the power nature has given you as Gans with his bad start in life has made of the long arms, the active body, the quick eye, the physical courage and the patience under punishment that nature has given to him.

Shakespeare

"Finds tongues in trees, books in the
running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every-
thing."

—"As You Like It," Act 2, Scene 1.

We proud and haughty white men may, if we will, find sermons in the colored champion. Do something.

THOMPSON LEAVES TEAM

George Thompson, Indiana's great quarter-miler, who holds the state record, has been attacked with a severe case of typhoid fever, and as a result may not be able to don his track suit again this year. He is now confined to his bed and the attending physician says it will be many weeks before he will recover. There is no doubt that he will be unable to participate in the meets this winter, and the chances are that he will be too weak in the spring to accomplish much in the outdoor work.

With the colored lad on the sick list, Indiana's prospects for a winning track team are far from bright. Captain Hornady, "Boss" Williams and Thompson are the only "I" track men in the university who are eligible to enter the meets and Thompson is by far the best man of the three. He was counted on by the fans to make most of the points this year, and now that he will probably be prevented from running under the State University colors even the most sanguine predict an unsuccessful season.

The first regular indoor work of the year was held in the gymnasium yesterday afternoon and a large number of candidates reported for the initial practice. While there seems to be an abundance of material at Indiana, most of the candidates are inexperienced, and unless they develop talent there will be only a few sure point winners on this year's team. Raymond Malott, the former Shortridge High School star, will have to take care of the middle distance runs, and while he is a good man he is not in Thompson's class. "Boss" Williamson will be forced to do the work in the dashes, while Captain Hornady will be expected to uphold the prestige of Indiana in the long distance events. In Harry Yelch Indiana has a clever pole vaulter and high jumper, but he can hardly be expected to win the points that Sampse did when he was in his prime. There is no one in college who knows how to clear a hurdle, and from present indications Indiana will be weak in the weight events.

The annual interclass meet will be held January 25, and the four classes will meet today to elect captains to lead the teams. Every one is looking forward to this meet in the hope that some of the green material will show improvement.

LITTLE SPORT TALK

Tommy Ryan is after Dave Barry, the California lightweight. The fight may take place about February 4.

* * *

Frankie Neil is out with a challenge to Abe Attell, who knocked out Harry Baker in two rounds last Friday, January 9.

* * *

Frank Gotch, the champion wrestler of America, is worth $100,000. A few matches like the Beals one is worth lots of money.

* * *

Peter Maher still retains his old-time punch. A few days ago the noted Irish pugilist was arrested for using it on his mother-in-law.

* * *

It is stated that Gans will train Corbett for his return battle with Tommy Murphy. He says he is aware of the fact that he has a tough proposition on his hands, but thinks he can deliver Corbett in the ring in condition to whip the Harlem coffee cooler.

* * *

Peter Maher, the aged heavyweight, is now in New Orleans and will train at winter resorts on the Mexican gulf coast. He is scheduled to appear with a local fighter in a bout Mardi Gras night before the Young Men's Gymnastic Club.

* * *

Tommy Murphy, of Harlem, and Young Corbett, ex-featherweight champion, will meet in a finish fight in Nevada in March for the best purse offered and a side bet of $5,000.

It is probable the battle will be fought at Tonopah on March 17, as Gans says Promoter Riley wants the match.

Gans is backing Corbett for the side bet and will assume personal charge of the Denver fighter's training. Gans does not believe the beating Murphy gave Corbett in Philadelphia was decisive and thinks Corbett can win over a longer distance.

* * *

The first bill introduced in the Arkansas legislature when it convened last week was a measure by Senator Amis, making a felony to conduct poolrooms or horse-racing in Arkansas. The bill prohibits all kinds of betting on horse racing, and provides for the removal of officers who fail or neglect to enforce the law. The penalty for betting is fine and imprisonment.

* * *

The so-called prize fight cases, growing out of the fight between Jimmy Britt and Terry McGovern at Madison Square Garden several months ago, came to an abrupt end last week, when a pla of guilty was entered by all the fourteen defendants. Henry J. Pollock, the promoter of the fight, was fined $100. Sentence was suspended in the case of Britt and McGovern and all the other defendants were discharged on their own recognizance.

* * *

—Thompson After Gans.—

Cyclone Thompson, the Sycamore lightweight, is hopeful of being matched with Champion Joe Gans for the lightweight honors at Tonopah July 4.

"I have a partial promise of a battle with Gans," says Thompson. "I would prefer to meet Nelson, as I believe him easier game than the champion. If I can not get on with Bat. I am willing to take a chance at Gans, whom I believe to be in a class by himself among the present crop of lightweights."

Thompson is improving steadily and seems a legitimate opponent for Gans. He has a terrific punch and is a good ring general.

Thompson will fight Dick Hyland at Ogden, Utah, January 28.

* * *

—Hart After Tommy Burns.—

Complaining because he is "ignored by Burns," and charging that the latter "is afraid," Marvin Hart, in an interview, offers to meet him again on any terms Burns may name.

"I make only one reservation," said he. "I want an honest man to referee. If I don't stop Burns in twenty rounds, he takes all the money. This means that Burns can select either clean break or Marquis of Queensberry rules. He can year that inflated pad he tried to use when he fought Jack O'Brien.

"Because I was jobbed boxing Burns I have been knocked from one end of the country to the other. I am going to show the people that I am a bona fide pugilist."

* * *

—Langford May Fight.—

Sam Langford of Boston deposited a certified check today for $1,000, thereby accepting Joe Thomas' challenge to box any middleweight in the world at 154 pounds and is willing to conform to the coast boy's demand to allow said forfeit to go as a side bet. Either a limited round bout or a fight to a finish will be satisfactory to Langford.

Thomas has posted $1,000 at San Francisco and has been clamoring for a fight to meet any middleweight in the world. He has had considerable trouble in arranging a match with Hugo Kelly because of a difference of two pounds in weight.

It is evident that Kelly cannot make the middleweight official mark and Langford by allowing Thomas to meet him at 154 pounds is conceding several pounds, as he can readily make the welterweight limit.

If Thomas means business now that his challenge has been accepted by Langford and money posted, it is up to him to agree to a match or else withdraw his forfeit, while Langford will allow his to stand ready to meet any middleweight in the world. Langford's record speaks for itself. When Gans was in his prime Langford beat the champion lightweight and has yet to be beaten himself by any one in his class. By many Eastern fight critics he is considered the best fighter of his weight in the country.

* * *

—Gans Calls It a Joke.—

Lightweight Champion Joe Gans came to Chicago last week and while there ran upon a Freeman representative, to whom he told many things of interest concerning a proposed match between himself and O'Brien. The "Hon. Joseph," a name that the boys have dubbed him about the New Pekin Theater lobby, showed up in excellent health and gave no signs of being even scratched during his recent encounter with Herman. In speaking of his prospects of meeting O'Brien he said:

"I can not understand why Nate Lewis, Herman's manager, insists I weighed at least 136 pounds when I entered the ring, as he knows I weighed only 132 pounds when I stepped on the scales. All that I ate after weighing in was a half a squab, a biscuit and drank half a cup of tea—just enough to take the edge off my appetite, and I am sure I weighed less than 134 pounds when we began fighting.

—Gans Explains Foul Blow.—

"Regarding the foul blow I struck after the gong sounded at the end of the second round, it did not affect Herman. The blow was en route to its journey and I couldn't stop it.

Regarding his fight with Jimmy Britt Gans said he signed a set of articles to fight Jimmy at Tonopah for which Manager Riley offered $25,000,and that is the last he had heard of it.

"If Britt wants to fight me the money is there for him and I will take him on, or any one else, at 133 pounds ringside," said Joe.

"How about the talk of your matching with Jack O'Brien?" was asked.

"I guess there is not much to that but talk. It was broached to me and I considered it as a good joke. I am a lightweight and there are enough men in my class to keep me busy, provided the money is in sight, during the rest of my fighting days. I am the attraction in Nevada as long as I keep winning and the promoters in that State are willing to hang up big purses to see me fight."

Will Not Turn Down a $40,000 Purse.

"You would not turn down a $40,000 purse to fight O'Brien, would you?" was asked.

"That looks like a heap of money and half of it for mine would not go bad. Still I would be going out of my class and I might get beaten. Furthermore, I do not think O'Brien could train down to 154 pounds.

"If he can and will weigh in at that weight at the ringside, or say an hour or two before the fight, I might take a chance. He could not be at his best at that weight and I might be strong enough to whip him. I know I would give him a good argument and he would have nothing to lose as the sporting public would expect him to beat me."

"I see, Joe," chipped in a colored admirer, "they want you to fight Nelson again."

"Well, I'll fight him," said Gans. "But not under the conditions his manager demands. I gave him all the better of it at Goldfield and now I am going to do some dictating. I will fight him for a purse of from $5,000 to as much more than that is offered, but I must have 65 per cent. of the money, win, lose or draw, and that is giving him 10 per cent. more than he gave me. Or, if we get an offer of $30,000, I will demand $10,000 bonus and fight him for a winner's and loser's end for the balance.

"As to the weight, it will be 133 pounds at the rigside, and only one weighing in. Those are my terms. They are much better than he gave me. If he thinks he can lick and is anxious to fight me, as he claims, it is up to him."

The Ayres Bulletin

Shirtwaist Clearing

At $2.95 Waists which did sell at from $5.00 to $7.50, of nun's veiling, albatross, plaid material and various embroidered goods, in cream white, blue, black, gray and red.

At $2.19 Waists which did sell at from $3.75 to $6.00, those mostly in medium sizes, similar materials and colors to the first lot; every waist a worthy bargain.
—Third Floor, Center.

A lace curtain item from the basement shelt-emptying sale.

Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, in good patterns, worth $1.00 a pair, offered now at *49c*
Nottingham lace curtains, good $1.25 values, marked *78c*
Ruffled curtains, in stripes or plain Swiss, regular 50c a pair, now. *33c*
Ruffled Swiss curtains, in dot patterns, worth $1.50 a pair, repriced at *88c*

L. S. Ayres & Co.

Indiana's Greatest Distributers of Dry Goods.

CITY AND SOCIETY.

W. M. Bradley of St. Louis was in the city Wednesday.

Plain sewing and dressmaking at 885 W. Walnut street.

Miss Bessie Taylor and William Gordon were married last Wednesday evening;

Woodbine Perfume, Oh! how fragrant exquisite, enchanting, bewitching. Only at Blodau's Drug Store.

The marriage of Mrs. Effie O, Woods and John J. Sykes 'took place Friday of last week.

The marriage of Mrs. Hattie Mason and James W. Richardson will take place at Simpson Chapel March 3,

An indictment of murder in the first degree was returned by the grand jury against Metzler. who shot and killed Albert Harvey last month,

The genuine Carter's Rheumatic Remedy sent by mail on receipt of price 50 cts, (stamps). Has cured others; will cure you. Address, R. P. Blodau, druggist, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Sumner League will observe L. Day from 4 to 11 p. m., Wednesday. Feb. 6. Elaborate preparations have been made and a large number of invitations will be issued.

LADIES or GENTLEMEN can make money selling our famous remedies, ***Taylor's Hair Grower and Dandruff Cure,*** (POMADE) ***and Taylor's Face Cream and Beautifier in 25c. izes.*** We want a local representative in every city and town in the United States and can show how you can make a steady income of from $2 to $5 per day. All goods guarenteed to please customers or money refunded, No capital required, no risk. Pleasant employment. Write us at once for full particulars. Address, TAYLOR REMEDY Co., Dept. 4, Louisville, Ky.

COMING

Madame Evalina Dunham, Queen of Song, of Nashville, and Madame Robert, Board, of Kentucky, the noted contralto who will be heard here in a series of recitals. First at Bethel A. M. E, church, Tuesday evening, February 5. Admission 15 cents. Chas. A. Parker, Manager.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Furnished rooms for gentlemen. Specia ates to theatrical people. 607 West Eleventh street.

Coal by ton or basket; two baskets 25 cents. Bennett Bros., 321 Indiana Ave., New Phone 2977.

Ladies and Gentlemen.--Try our Locust Blossom Perfume. Delightful. lasting. Conkey's Drug Store.

M. J. Barnum, successor to John F Trulock, cut rate druggest, graduated optician, 638 Indianave., 5559–K New Phone Old Phone 36:0 Main.

Dr. Langston, dentist at 404 Indiana Ave., New Phone 1692, makes a specialty of plates, crowns, bridges, repairs and regulating children's teeth.

EQUAL ACCOMMODATIONS

DEMANDED BY NEGROES OF RAILROADS IN KENTUCKY

SENATOR FORAKER VINDICATED

Delegation's Request Along Same Lines Covered by His Proposed Amendment to Rate Bill--"The Smart Set" in Town.

(Staff Correspondence.)

Louisville, Ky., Special.—The colored people of Kentucky want better accommodations from the railroads operating in the State. Under the leadership of a coterie of well known colored ministers, editors and educators, the same fight is being made for equal accommodations that the much condemned and almost universally misunderstood Foraker amendment to the rate bill last year claimed to guarantee. With a view of having the inequalities between the first-class service accorded to white passengers and the inferior service forced on colored passengers, satisfactorily adjusted, a committee representing the Negro people, appeared before the Kentucky State Railroad Commission last Friday, and outlined the grievances complained of. The principal address was made by Dr. C. H. Perrish, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church and president of the Eckstein Morton Industrial Institute. Other members of the delegation were Editor W. H. Steward, Drs. R. S. Rives, J. T. Morrow, J. R. L. Diggs, J. G. Robinson, C. C. Bates and L. G. Jordan, James Dean, of Lyon county, and Mr. D. L. Knight, of the Business League. The protest of the committee was not directed against the separate coach law per se. They had no desire to mix the races so long as the identical service was given by the railroads to each for the same amount of money.

It was set out by Dr. Parrish, and substantiated by other speakers, that the railroads do not afford equal accommodations to the Negroes, as provided for in the separate coach law of Kentucky, without specifying the offending lines, the general complanit is that the colored passengers, paying first-class fares, are forced to occupy one-half of a second-class coach, that is used also as a smoker by white passengers and that they are subject to all kinds of reproaches and indignities by white laborers, who, when they find the white coaches full, enter the Negro coach and often crowd the colored passengers out of the seats, compelling the latter to ride standing. These men use vile language, something awful, and most invariably smoke and chew tobacco—all in the presence of refined colored ladies—and otherwise render the coach unsanitary and objectionable to the colored passengers, to whom such conduct is very offensive. The situation was growing worse, rather than better, and the endurance of the colored sufferers had reached the limit.

Chairman C. C. McChord, of the Railroad Commission, listened to everything patiently and attentively, and finally told them to reduce their complaints to writing, specifying particular grievances, and the Commission would then present the complaint to the different railroads. The delegation announced that it was satisfied with the plan and would submit a written statement the next day. If the movement for equal accommodations in Kentucky succeeds, Negroes in other States will doubtless take similar steps to remedy their condition. Had the Foraker amendment been adopted redress could have been had in a more direct way at the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Senator Foraker was unmercifully assailed last year for making the fight nationally that these Kentucky gentlemen are now compelled to make locally, but now that the true intent of his measure is understood, the wisdom of it is apparent—even to the crowd of shouters in Boston. Events have proven that Senator Foraker and the few Negroes who followed him, were wiser than some other people. It is hoped, in the interest of common decency, that the Kentuckians will carry their point.

* * *

"The Smart Set," with S. H. Dudley, Bob Kelley, Homer Tutt, Robert Williams, J. C. Wright, Mrs. Alberta Ormes Dudley, Jennie Pearl, Mazy Montgomery, Jennie Gillman and others, in the "points," is putting on "The Black Politician" in great shape ths week at the Avenue Theater. The show is one of the very best ever seen here. The S. R. O. Sign is displayed nightly, and the work of the company is evoking many hearty compliments. The individual members of the aggregation have been recipients of much social attention at the hands of their friends, and the company as a whole had a reception and dance tendered in its honor Wednesday evening at Frontenac Hall, under the direction of the Five Frontenac Friends, Messrs. J. H. Stringer, Peter Walker, Andrew Lewis, Walter Tinsley and by "Bud" Lively, James Berry, William Mitchell and others. Mr. S. H. Dudley expressed the thanks of the company in a neat speech, which abounded in characteristic wit and humor.

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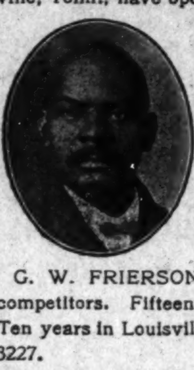

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The Negro press and public are still in a ferment over the gratuitous insult offered the respectably-clad young colored men of the ctiy by School Trustee J. B. Atkinson, who characterized the candidates for truant officers as "nigger dudes," and expressed his disgust for them in no uncertain language, announcing his opposition to the appointment of such an officer to see that the colored children are brought into the schools. Not only has the news of Atkinson's "bad break" become the talk of Louisville, but the facts have been telegraphed to the leading colored journals of the country, and they are giving the "Kentucky Tillman" the "hot end of the poker" in the most approved fashion. The majority of the members of the school board are high-toned gentlemen, generous to a fault in all that tends to help the colored people to equip themselves for lives of usefulness, and it is expected that they will yet decide to elect a colored truant officer. They certainly have better manners than to refer ot a decently-attired Afro-American as a "nigger due," for they are accustomed to refined society. Unlike the uncouth Atkinson, their activities have been broader than the association of coal miners and barge roustabouts, who, however worthy, can not be expected to reflect the loftiest development of the Negro people.

* * *

BY THE WAY.

Mrs. Bowman Adams is convalescent.

* * *

Mrs. Annora Martin is conducting revival services at the Ebenezer Church, Detroit, under the pastoral direction of Rev. Charles E. Allen.

* * *

The last meeting of the Teachers' Institute was instructively addressed by Dr. E. Y. Mullins, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

* * *

Dr. R. S. Rives has issued a handsome calendar for 1907 and placed it in the hands of a number of friends, with the compliments of Broadway A. M. E. Church.

* * *

Preparations are under way for the triennial conclave of the Supreme Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, which comes off next August. Louisville knows how to extend the "glad hand."

* * *

It has been decided not to hold a mid-winter commencement for the Central High School class that was to have finished in February. Both classes will be graduated in June.

* * *

The Warner and Delaney Posts, G. A. R., held joint installation services on the 14th. Capt. Michael Minton and Col. W. G. Foree were present and installed the officers of the two posts.

* * *

Miss Sammie G. Murfree, of the Eastern School, has returned from a pleasant visit to New York, where she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Laura MacIntyre and Miss Cora Hardin Turner.

* * *

The celebration of the birthday of Frederick Douglass promises to be a big affair. The entire city should join in and do honor to the race's most colossal figure in history. "Douglass Day" should be national in scope.

* * *

A branch library is being planned for the California School, similar to the one already in operation at the Eastern School. The books are being collected and catalogued. The innovation will be quite a convenience to the children of the vicinity. Miss Lucy N. DuValle is the progressive principal of the California School.

TOM RICHARDSON.

WANTED—SOLDIERS.

The Afro-American Council has some very important information for the non-commissioned officers of the late companies B, C and D of the 25th Colored Infantry. Any friend of these men knowing of their whereabouts should send their address to Rev. L. G. Jordan, Secretary of the Council, 726 W. Walnut street, Louisville, Kentucky.

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The many patrons of the Parker House during the past year, are extended thanks for their liberal patronage, also for the kindly reference to the house from time to time. The same courteous treatment will be accorded in the future, The best of the seasons always on hand. Excellent service. Excellent table, good sleeping rooms, bath, etc. J. W. Holliman, Prop., 317-321 W. Michigan street. Phones: New 4972: Old 651.

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